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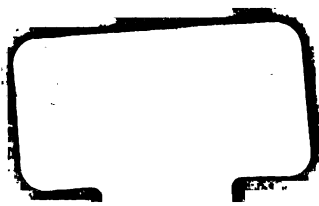
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T H E

CORK REMEMBRANCER.

BEING AN
HISTORICAL REGISTER.
CONTAINING

A Chronological Account of all the remarkable

BATTLES,	REBELLIONS,	EARTHQUAKES
SIEGES,	EXECUTIONS,	COMETS,
CONSPIRACIES,	FIRES,	STORMS,
INVASIONS,	PLAGUES,	REVOLUTIONS,

AND OTHER MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES,

THAT HAVE HAPPENED

Since the Creation to the Present Year, 1783.

PARTICULARLY

FOR ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

AND MORE ESPECIALLY

FOR THE CITY OF CORK.

BY JOHN FITZGERALD,

Teacher of Mathematics, and Clerk to JOHN MARSH, Esq; his
Majesty's Commissary at Cork.

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1906

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TO RICHARD LONGFIELD, Esq.

*Member of Parliament for the City of Cork,
and Colonel of the Aughrim Volunteers.*

S I R,

IMPRESSED with a deep Sense of your dignified Character and Hospitality, by which you stand unenvied in the abundance of Fortune, I have taken the Liberty of dedicating The CORK REMEMBRANCER at its first appearance to your Patronage and Protection. Though my Expressions are uncourtly, and Style unpolished, yet the Candour of your sagacious Judgment will, I hope, pass over the Imperfection of this DEDICATION, which if filled with *flattery* and *compliments*, would, I know, be as unacceptable and displeasing for you to Read, as it would be improper and disagreeable for me to Write: however, Sir, give me leave to say, that I honour your

DEDICATION.

Character, and admitte your Abilities, therefore will think myself Happy, by having the following **TREATISE** sent into the World under your Protection.

MAY you live long to enjoy an uninterrupted State of good Health, to promote the Welfare of your Country, and the **CITY** of **CORK** in particular, to whose Interest you are so firmly attached, and for whose Benefit you have so heartily engaged yourself: May you (as heretofore) be continually revered, and always enjoy the Confidence of the People.

I am with the most Profound Respect and Esteem,

S I R,

Your most obliged, obedient, and devoted

Humble Servant,


CORK, May
27th, 1783.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

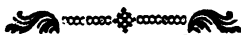


To the R E A D E R.

Authors (like Players on the public stage)
Are subject to the censure of the age;
Faults may appear to strike the curious eye
Which silent Candour often passes by,
Though snarling Critics frequently delight
In finding fault with what is often right;
Therefore since plain endeavours of the pen,
Can't please the generality of men;
The learn'd, I hope, in sentiments agree,
No man from fault or error can be free.



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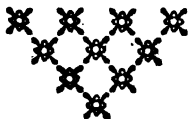
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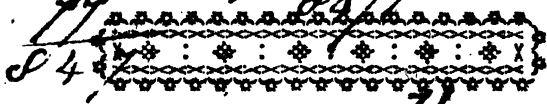
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THE REMEMBRANCER, &c.



FROM THE CREATION TO THE DELUGE.

Year
of the
World.



THE creation of the World (ac-
cording to Arch-bishop Usher)
began on Sunday, the 23d. of Oc-
tober, 4004 years before the birth
of Christ.

THE first thing that appeared was *light*,
which sprung forth at the divine command:
the separation of this from the darkness, 'till
it appeared to be good, and capable of an-
swering every end of the divine mind in its
production, was the work of the first day's
space.

THEN God made an expansion in the
midst of the waters, to divide the waters
above from the waters below: this expansion
Moses calls *heaven*, the formation of which
took up the second day's space.

NEXT God caused the *earth* to appear out
of the waters, and these last to be gathered
together

B

Year of the World. together chiefly into one great receptacle or ocean, thence forward to be distinguished as *earth* and *seas*: on this separation, the slimy

earth at his command, shewed evident marks of its fertility; all sorts of plants, herbs, and trees began to germinate, many of which (for the sustenance of the intended inhabitants) must have arisen wonderfully in full proportion and maturity, bearing their several seeds and fruits, according to their various kinds: This was the work of the third day's space, which also received the divine approbation.

DURING the space of the fourth day, God commanded, and the *luminaries* appeared in the firmament of heaven, to be a distinction between day and night, and a sure division of their respective portions, as well as to serve for the regulation of signs and seasons, and the exact numeration of days and years, and to give light upon the earth: To this end the two great lights, the *sun* and *moon*, were particularly made; to the brighter and larger of which was given the dominion of the day, which was to issue from it, and to the smaller and less lucid orb, together with the stars, was given the dominion of the night; and upon a view of all, ineffable wisdom pronounced them good.

THUS was formed in four days space, in beautiful order and perfection, the inanimate world, but as yet there was no living creature to enjoy the benefit of it; therefore, in the first place God commanded, and the waters, or the soft liquid ouze, produced abundantly all kinds of living creatures (man and beast excepted) with their several species; the fishes of

Year
of the
World.

1

of the sea began to move, and the great Leviathan to drive the floods before him: the fowls spread their soft wings, and mounting above the earth, flew with rapidity along the wide expansion: the Almighty saw with complacency this living production, bade them to multiply upon the earth, and fill the waters in the seas, and declared them fruitful by his blessing:—this was the business of the fifth day. And as the original of fish and volatiles was from the same element, so there is supposed to be some congruity in their nature, being both *oviparous*, or bringing forth their young in the egg, and their motions of swimming and flying, nearly resembling each other.

ON the beginning of the sixth day God made, of the harder particles of the earth, and of firmer texture, every beast of the earth after his kind, and all cattle after their kind, and every reptile or creeping thing after his kind. When the Creation had proceeded thus far, and every thing that could be subservient to man, or advance his felicity, was completed, *he* who was to be Lord of all, and for whose sake the whole world was framed, was brought into the world, being created in a more solemn manner, after a consultation, as it were, of the HOLY TRINITY;—*let us make man in our image, after our likeness*: Man then was, by the divine power, created on the sixth day (being Friday the 28th of October) after the terrestrial animals had been produced. His body was formed out of red earth, whence he had the name of *Adam*, and his soul was immediately infused into him by

B 2

his

Year of the World. his Creator, in which better and immortal part more evidently consisted that image or resemblance of God, wherein he is said to have been made. The Woman also was formed on the same day, out of the side of the Man, who had been cast into a deep sleep for that end. From what Adam said on his first sight of her, *that she was bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh*, he seems well to have known whence she was taken; whether he was sensible of the past operation, or had it revealed to him, as is probable, in a vision while he slept. Thus were the first pair created in an adult and perfect state, with the utmost symmetry of parts, and capable of the full exercise of their natural powers and faculties, both of body and mind. The Almighty pronounced a blessing upon them, and gave them dominion over every living creature that should be seen on earth, in sea, or air: every herb bearing seed, and every tree yielding fruit, was appointed for their food. This being done, the Sovereign Creator reviewed his whole work that he had made, and beheld it was very good; and the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

TUESDAY, the first of November, Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise.

2 THE birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman, son of Adam and Eve.

3 Abel born, son of Adam and Eve.

129 Cain slew his brother Abel.

130 Seth born, the son of Adam and Eve.

235 Enos born, the son of Seth.

325 Cainan born, the son of Enos.

395 Mahalaleel born, the son of Cainan:

Jared

- 460 Jared born, the son of Mahalaleel.
 622 Enoch born, the son of Jared.
 687 Methuselah born, the son of Enoch.
 874 Lamech born, the son of Methuselah.
 930 Adam dieth, aged 930 years.
 987 Enoch in the 365th year of his age, taken
 up to heaven without dying.
 1042 Seth dieth, aged 912 years.
 1056 Noah born, the son of Lamech.
 1140 Enos dieth, aged 905 years.
 1235 Cainan dieth, aged 910 years.
 1290 Mahalaleel dieth, aged 895 years.
 1422 Jared dieth, aged 962 years.
 1514 A remarkable battle fought in Parthia by
 Hismael, with 30,000 Persians, against Sely-
 mus the first, with 200,000 Turks, in which
 the Persians got the better, and the place ever
 since is called by the Turks *The Day of Doom*.
 1536 God commanded Noah to preach repen-
 tance, and build the Ark 120 years before
 the flood.
 1556 Japheth born, the son of Noah.
 1558 Shem born, the son of Noah.
 1651 Lamech dieth, aged 777 years; he is the
 first whom the Scriptures mention to have
 died a natural death before his father.
 1656 Methuselah died a little before the flood,
 aged 969 years: he was the eldest man.

SUNDAY, the 30th of November, God
 commanded Noah to enter into the Ark with
 his family; all the fountains of the great deep
 were broken up, the windows of heaven were
 opened, and the rain descended continually
 for forty days and forty nights; the earth was
 covered, and the surface of the waves was
 fifteen cubits, or seven-and-twenty feet above
 the

1656 the tops of the highest mountains: hence a general destruction ensued, only Noah and his family, and the animals with them being saved. This family consisted of eight persons, Noah with his three sons, and their four wives. The flood began on Sunday, the 7th of December, and the waters gradually increased for five months: there were no storms or violent commotions, but the Ark was carried gently along. Then God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters began to assuage. On Wednesday, the 6th of May, 1657, they subsided so much, that the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and on Sunday the 19th of July, the tops of the mountains began to appear. About the 28th of August, Noah let out a Raven, which returned not; he therefore sent out a Dove, which quickly returned, having found no place dry enough to rest on, but being sent out again, a week after, she came back again in the evening, bringing an olive leaf in her bill: seven days after, being dispatched again, she returned no more. On the twenty-third of October, Noah removed the covering of the Ark, and saw that the surface of the earth was cleared of the water; yet he continued in it till Friday the 18th of December, when by God's direction, he and all that were with him, came out and visited the earth once more. He built an altar immediately, and offered a burnt sacrifice; God accepted his offering, blessed him, and gave him permission to eat animal food, as well as the fruits of the earth, only commanding him to abstain from the blood, and by no means to shed that of man. He assured.

assured him that the world should no more be drowned, and promised as a token thereof, to set his bow in the clouds when it rained.

1770 The building of Babylon, the division of languages, and the dispersion of mankind.

1771 Nimrod founds the Babylonian Empire.

2006 Noah dieth, aged 950 years, 350 after the flood.

2083 The Covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.

2107 The Covenant is renewed by God with Abram (in the 99th year of his age) in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham, who entertaineth three angels. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from heaven: Lott with his wife and two daughters, leave Sodom before hand, being warned; his wife looking back is turned into a pillar of salt.

2109 Isaac born, the son of Abraham and Sarah.

2168 Jacob and Esau born in the 60th year of Isaac's age.

2179 The foundation of Jerusalem.

2245 Jacob obtaineth the blessing from Isaac, which was designed for his brother Esau.

2259 Joseph born to Jacob and Rachel.

2265 Jacob wrestles with an angel, and is called Israel.

2273 Dinah, Jacob's daughter, ravished by Shechem, he and all his people are treacherously put to death on the third day after circumcision, by Simeon and Levi.

2276 Joseph hated by his brethren and sold.

Joseph

- 2287 Joseph tempted by Potiphar's wife.
 2289 Joseph interpreteth Pharaoh's dreams.
 2296 The seven years famine begin.
 2297 Jacob sends his ten sons to buy corn in Egypt.
 2427 The bondage of the children of Israel began. Job lived about this time.
 2430 Aaron born; in three years after this period his brother Moses was born, who was the first judge, and the son of Amram and Jochebed.
 2460 Joshua born, the son of Nun.
 2473 Moses slew an Egyptian.
 2513 Monday, May the 4th, the Passover was instituted.

Thursday, June the 4th, the Israelites come to the Wilderness of Zin, and murmur for want of food; God sends them Quails and Manna, on which they lived 40 years.

Moses at Horeb, striking the hard rock; the waters flow for the Israelites.

God appears to Moses in a burning bush, and sends him into Egypt, where he performs a number of miracles, and inflicts Pharaoh with ten successive plagues, till the Israelites were allowed to depart, to the number of 600,000, besides children, on Tuesday the 5th of May, which completed the 430 years of sojourning; and on Monday, May the 11th, Moses miraculously opened a passage for the Israelites through the Red Sea, into the Desert of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his host, following them, were drowned; they came about the 22d of June to the Desert of Sinai, near Mount Horeb, where they continue near a year, during which time Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people

people the TEN COMMANDMENTS, and the other laws, and sets up the Tabernacle, and in it the Ark of the Covenant.

Moses forty days in the Mount without eating.

Moses receives the two Tables of Stone.

2514 IN the first six months of this year, the Tabernacle, the Ark of the Covenant, the Altar, the Table of Shew-bread, the Priests Garments, the holy Ointments, the Candlesticks and other utensils and vessels belonging to the sacrifices, are finished in the Desert at Mount Sinai, and brought to Moses and Aaron, and his sons are consecrated for the Priesthood.

2552 Aaron dieth on the top of Mount Hor, aged 123 years, leaving his son Eleazar his successor, High Priest.

2553 Balaam's Ass spoke in a man's voice. Moses dieth, aged 120 years.

2604 Baking of Bread invented.

2820 The destruction of Troy, June the 11th.

2838 Ireland first inhabited, and so called by Bartholinus. Rome built the same year.

2867 Samson marrieth, and propounds riddles.

2888 The Ark of the Covenant taken by the Philistines; 30,000 Israelites were slain with Eli's two sons; Eli with the news, falls off his chair dead, aged 98 years.

2919 David the son of Jesse, born at Bethlehem.

2941 David anointed King by Samuel.

2943 The building of London. Brute entered England, 2944.

2949 Saul gets the Witch of Endor to raise Samuel's apparition. The Israelites defeated, and

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and Saul's three sons slain. Saul falls on his own sword.

2956 David made King over all Israel.

2959 The Ark of the Covenant brought from Gilgal to Shiloh, and placed at Zion; 30,000 choice men of Israel attending it, singing the 68th Psalm.

2969 David commits adultery with Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah.

2971 Solomon born, the son of David and Bathsheba.

2972 David added the murder of Uriah to the adultery he committed with his wife. Amnon, David's son, ravisheth Tamar, his own sister.

2974 Absalom killeth Amnon for that base action.

2977 Absalom, after three years exile, returns to Jerusalem, where he continues two years before the King his father admits him into his presence, and is reconciled.

2981 Absalom rebels against his father David. Absalom having lost in the battle 20,000 men, flieth, and a bough of an oak catching him, he there hung, and is run through by Joab.

2987 David attempts to number the people, God offended thereby, sends a Prophet to put three plagues to his choice, viz. *A seven years famine, an unsuccessful war for three years, or a general pestilence for three days*; David chose the latter, in order to fall into the hands of a merciful God, rather than the swords of men: by this pestilence 70,000 persons died in one day.

2988 Rehoboam born, the son of Solomon.

2989 Solomon anointed King. David being 70 years of age, young virgins are appointed to keep him warm.

David

2990 David dieth, after reigning in Hebron and Jerusalem, forty years over all Israel.

2991 Pharaoh, King of Egypt, gives his daughter in marriage to Solomon. The Lord appears to Solomon in a dream, bids him ask what he will, and it shall be given to him; Solomon asketh Wisdom, God gives him wisdom from above, and adds thereto riches and honour. He gives a remarkable sentence between two harlots.

2992 Solomon lays the foundation of the Temple in the 480th year after the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt.

3000 Solomon's Temple finished in the 11th year of his reign, having been seven years and a half in building: It was solemnly dedicated on Friday, the 30th of October, 1000 years before the birth of Christ: it stood upon a mountain, and was built of polished white marble, exactly a square of four furlongs in compass, or a furlong in length on every side, and from the bottom of the mountain 800 feet high: it was divided into three parts, the outer court was 500 cubits square, round which were four galleries, supported by three rows of carved pillars, fifty feet high, each hewn out of one piece of marble: the second part was divided into two courts, that of the Israelites towards the East, which was 135 cubits square; and that of the Priests, wherein they offered sacrifices, on the West, which was 187 cubits long, and 135 broad, encompassed with halls and chambers, in which the princes of the Tribes, &c. assembled, and therein also all the offices of the Temple were performed; the most sacred part of the

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Temple

3000 Temple stood in the middle of the third or innermost court, was an 100 cubits square, and 120 high, and the roof within side was covered with massy plates of gold: it had three principal parts, the Entrance, the Sanctuary, and Holy of Holies, which was situated towards the West. The halls or chambers for the treasures of the Temple, were in number thirty-eight, and the private rooms, in which were laid up the materials of the Tabernacle, took up one third part of them; under the Temple were the Baths for the Priests. The number of persons who watched every night was 240, divided into twenty-four companies, each consisting of 10 men, three of Priests, and 21 of Levites, who were placed at all the corners, gates and courts of the Temple round about. There were 340,000 golden vessels, and 470,000 silver ones for the ornament of the Temple, and Tabernacle at set times, the most glorious and valuable whereof was the Ark of the Covenant, which was a small chest covered with gold, both within and without, of two cubits and a half long, one cubit and a half high, and the same broad; over it was the Mercy-seat, made of solid gold, and of the thickness (say the Rabbins) of a hand's breadth; at the two ends of this cover were two Cherubins, looking inward to each other, with wings expanded, which embracing the whole circumference of the Mercy-seat, did meet on each side in the middle. Hence the divine oracles were given out in an audible voice, as often as God was consulted in behalf of his people. In this chest was laid the golden pot of Manna, Aaron's

3000 Aaron's Rod, and the two Tables of the Covenant, as well the broken ones as the whole: at the end of it, which was on the right hand, was placed the original copy of the Law, in a case made on purpose for it, and at the other end, the vessel containing the holy anointing Oil, which was made by Moses for the anointing and consecrating of the King, the High Priest, and of all the sacred vessels which were used in the house of God: this Ark was kept in the Holy of Holies, between which and the Sanctuary hung the Veil, which was rent in pieces at our Saviour's death; it stood on a stone or pedestal, rising three fingers breadth above the floor, and on the two sides of it, in the middle between the center of the Ark and each side wall, stood two Cherubins, fifteen feet high, which having their wings expanded, with two of them they touched the side walls, and with the other two met exactly over the middle of the Ark. Here also the Shecinah rested, both in the Tabernacle and the Temple (by the Shecinah is meant the Divine Presence) which was visibly seen between the two Cherubins, over the Mercy-seat or cover of the Ark; hence it is, that God is so often said in Scripture, to dwell between the Cherubins. On the altar in this Temple was the Holy Fire, with the Spirit of Prophecy, with the *Urim* and *Thummim*, which was something that Moses put into the breast-plate of the High Priest, and there are many strange opinions concerning the meaning of these words, with which we shall not trouble our readers, because it is evident the divine power of

3000 of obtaining an oracular answer from God, whenever counsel was asked of him by the High Priest with it on, in such a manner as his word did direct; and the words *Urim* and *Thummim*, were given to denote the clearness and perfection which these answers always carried with them, for *Urim* signifieth LIGHTS, and *Thummim* PERFECTIONS: the High Priest's breast-plate was a piece of cloth doubled, of about a span square, in which twelve precious stones were set in sockets of gold, having the names of the twelve Tribes of Israel engraved thereon; this being fixed to the Ephod, or upper vestment of the High Priest's robes, was worn on his breast on all solemn occasions, especially to ask counsel of God in difficult and momentous cases, relating to the whole state of Israel, as for the King, for the president of the Sanhedrim, for the general of the army, or some other great prince or governor, and not for any private person, this counsel was asked by the High Priest, having on his robes and breast-plate, who presented himself before God in the Sanctuary, without the Veil of the Holy of Holies, and with his face turned directly towards the Ark, and the Mercy-seat over it, where the Divine Presence rested, proposed the matter concerning which counsel was asked; then directly behind the High Priest, at the door without the Sanctuary (for no layman could come any farther) the person stood, in whose behalf he asked counsel, and whether it was the King, or any other public officer, he waited with all humility and devotion for the answer, which was given by an

3000 an audible voice from the Mercy-seat, within behind the Veil ; and for this reason the Holy of Holies, and the place where the Ark and Mercy-seat stood, are so often called in Scripture, the *Oracle*. The Ten Shew-bread Tables were valuable appurtenances covered with gold, they were each two cubits long, one cubit broad, and a cubit and a half high. The Holy Fire from Heaven first descended upon the Altar in the Tabernacle, at the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the Priesthood ; and afterwards it descended anew upon the Altar in Solomon's Temple, at the consecration thereof ; this fire was preserved, constantly fed and maintained by the Priests day and night, without suffering it to go out, and with this all the offerings were offered that were made by fire. Lastly, Solomon had 30,000 Carpenters employed in cutting and squaring the Cedars : he also had 80,000 Masons, and 70,000 Labourers, besides 3,300 masters or over-seers of the work ; so that he paid in all 183,300 men, in which number the artificers which he had from Hiram, King of Tyre, were included.

3029 Solomon dieth ; he reigned forty years.

3108 Elijah is taken up to Heaven in a fiery chariot

3197 Jonas sent to Nineveh to preach, and they repent.

3199 Homer wrote about this time.

3210 Rome built by Romulus, first King of Rome.

3284 The first eclipse of the moon on record.

3291 Hezekiah falls sick, and is told by Isaiah, that he shall die, but by his prayers God gives him 15 years longer to live, and for a sign

sign, the sun goes 10 degrees backward on Ahaz's dial.

3399 Jeremiah began to reduce his prophecies into writing.

3404 Maps and globes invented by Anaximander.
Nebuchadnezzar sends an army and wastes the whole land of Judea, and carries away 3023 captives.

3416 Nebuchadnezzar took the city of Jerusalem, as prophesied by Ezekiel 10 years before. The destruction of the first Temple by Nebuchadnezzar, he took away all the treasure he could find in the Temple, and the King's Palace, and carrieth away captive the King, his mother, courtiers, and 10,000 able bodied men, with 8,000 artificers; he laid the whole city of Jerusalem in ashes, and razed the walls to the ground. Thus ended the Kingdom of Judea, 468 years after David began to reign over it; 388 years after the falling off of the ten Tribes, and 134 years after the destruction of the Kingdom of Israel.

3435 Delus and his five sons divided Ireland into Provinces.

3442 The first comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable scaffold, by Sufurion and Dolon.

Nebuchadnezzar after seven years spent among the beasts of the field, returns to his former condition, having his understanding restored to him.

3444 Daniel's three companions cast into the fiery furnace.

3450 Daniel cast into the Lyon's den.

3467 At this time lived the seven wise men of Greece, viz. Thales the Milesian, Ceylon the

the Lacedemonian, Cleobulus, of Corinth, Byas, of Pryene, Pittacus, of Mitelene, Solon, of Solamis, and Periander, a tyrant of Corinth.

3484 In the second year of King Darius, Hiftaspes, Zerubable, and Joshua, set forward the building of the second Temple.

3485 Haggai prophesieth the glory of the second Temple shall be greater than that of the former, not as to magnificence of structure, but in regard of the blessed Messiah, who shall one day honour it with his presence.

3489 The Temple of Jerusalem is finished the 10th of March, and the Passover celebrated therein the 18th of April.

3496 Haman having prepared a gallows for Mordecai, he caused Haman to be hanged thereon.

3528 Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians.

3573 A general plague through all the known world.

3578 The plague breaking out this year also, a new law was made at Athens, which allowed every man there to marry two wives; Socrates the philosopher, was the first person who made use of this privilege, he was then 43 years old, and to Xantippe his former wife, added another called Myrto, and all the benefit he got by it was to have two scolds instead of one, the more to exercise his patience.

3604 Socrates put to death by the Athenians.

3669 Alexander first enters Greece, the 9th of September, obliges the Athenians to submit, and destroys the city of Thebes.

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Al-

- 3681 Alexander dies the 21st of April, in the thirty-second year of his age, after having reigned 12 years, in which time he conquered the greatest part of the known world.
- 3698 At this time lived Democritus, Heraclitus, Zeno, and Euclid.
- 3735 Silver money first coined at Rome, before that time brass money only used.
- 3770 The first divorce at Rome, by Carvilius.
- 3828 Heliodorus attempting to rob the Temple of Jerusalem, is prevented by an angel.
- 3844 Whilst Alcimus commands the wall of the inner court of the Temple to be pulled down, God strikes him suddenly with a palsy, so that without speaking a word, he dies in great torment.
- 3904 Cherry-trees first planted in Britain.
- 3942 Pompey besieges and takes Jerusalem.
- 3945 Julius Cæsar landed at Deal the 26th of August, he invaded Britain 3947.
- 3970 The Virgin Mary born.
- 3998 The Angel Gabriel appeareth to Zachary the priest, as he is offering incense in the Temple, telling him, *that a son shall be born unto him, whom he shall call John, who also shall be a Nazarite, and a forerunner of the Lord, in the spirit and power of Elias.*
- 3999 In the sixth month after John was conceived, the same Angel Gabriel, sent by God to Nazareth in Galilee, to the blessed Virgin Mary, espoused to Joseph, of the house and lineage of David, to declare unto her, *that she shall conceive by the overshadowing of the Holy Ghost, and bring forth a son, and call his name JESUS.*
- 4000 John the Baptist born six months before Christ. The

4000 The birth of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, son of God, blessed for ever, made man to save us, born of the blessed Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem, of Judea, on Monday the 25th of December, four years before the Vulgar Æra.

N. B. *We have at present two Christian Æras: the Vulgar Æra, whose author was Dyonisius Exigus, a learned monk; he flourished about the fifth century, and in respect to our Saviour's birth, thought fit that christians should begin to reckon their years from the birth of the Messiah; his design was approved of and followed, but it is certain, this Vulgar Æra is four years short of the birth of Christ, and that the second Christian Æra (which I have endeavoured to follow) is the true one, which begins four years before the Vulgar.*

4001 Jesus circumcised on the 1st of January.

4004 The beginning of the Vulgar Christian Æra.



Year of **Seventh Age of the World.**
our Lord.

8

JESUS disputes with the doctors in the Temple, at 12 years of age.

27 Pontius Pilate is sent governor to Judea.

28 John the Baptist began to preach.

29 Jesus came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John.

Jesus led by the spirit into the Wilderness, where he fasted forty days and forty nights, and is tempted by the Devil. At a marriage in Cana, he turned water into wine.

Matthew the Publican, called to be a disciple.

Christ chuseth twelve Apostles.

31 He sends the Apostles into several parts of Judea, two by two, to preach and heal the sick.

John the Baptist beheaded by order of Herod.

Jesus feeds 5000 men with five barley loaves and two small fishes, and refuses to be made King.

He is transfigured on the Mount, and seen to talk with Moses and Elias.

32 He raiseth Lazarus from the dead, and rideth in triumph to Jerusalem.

He curseth the barren fig-tree.

On the first day of Unleavened Bread, when the Passover of the Jews was slain,
(being

(being Thursday evening, the 2d of April) Jesus goes into the city and eats his last supper with his Apostles; this day he institutes the Sacrament of his Body and Blood in bread and wine: the same night he is betrayed by Judas Iscariot. The day of this festival is commonly called *Maunday*, Thursday (from the word *Mandatum*, which signifies a command or charge) when he said to his Apostles, *A new commandment I give unto ye, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you.*

The next day, being Friday, the 3d of April, he is carried to Pilate, accused, condemned and crucified upon Mount Calvary. He suffered at three o'clock in the evening, in the middle of two malefactors, being just thirty-two years, three months, and ten days old.

His Resurrection on Sunday the 5th of April: he first appeared to Mary Magdalene; and on Thursday the 14th of May (the same year) he ascended into Heaven, on the fortieth day after his Resurrection.

- 32 Virgil wrote about this time.
- 33 Stephen the first martyr, stoned.
- 34 The descent of the Holy Ghost, May 24th.
Paul converted going to Damascus, and baptized by Ananias.
- 41 Simon Magus, the first Heretick.
- 43 Claudius Cæsar conquered Britain, August 27th.
- 45 The death of the blessed Virgin Mary.
- 48 A council held at Jerusalem, when the first Controversy was discussed.
- 56 St. Paul forced to leave Ephesus, on account

- count of the uproar raised against him, by one Demetrius, a silver-smith.
- 63 Lazarus died the 17th day of December.
- 65 The martyrdom of St. Peter and Paul at Rome.
- 98 Christmas-day first observed as a festival.
- 120 Holy-water first used in churches.
- 130 God-fathers and God-mothers first appointed.
- 136 Lent first instituted by Pope Telephorus.
- 138 Fasts first established by the Church.
- 153 Consecration of churches instituted.
- 162 No other law in Ireland but that of retaliation, viz. *An eye for an eye, &c.*
- 180 Lucius the first Christian King in Britain.
- 190 Confirmation first took place.
- 214 Grist-mills invented in Ireland.
- 268 England received the Christian Faith:
- 312 Constantine the great (a Britain by birth) instituted the Lord's Day, as now observed, instead of the Jewish Sabbath.
- 317 Church-yards first consecrated. Admitted into cities in 740.
- 325 The first Nicene Council assembled by Constantine, when 328 Fathers attended against the Arian Heresy at the city of Nice, in Bythinia; at this Council the Prime or Golden Number, was first ordained, on which the moveable feasts depend.
- 326 The Cross of Christ found on Mount Calvary, by St. Helen.
- 328 Monks first associated.
- 364 Marriage in Lent forbid.
- 382 History of the Gloria Patria, or Doxology first made use of.
- 391 Canonical Hours for prayers, instituted.

St.

- 394 St. Patrick taken by Pirates, and brought into Ireland at sixteen years of age, where he lived six years, tending an herd of cattle near the mountain *Mifs*, in that part of Ulster now called the County Antrim; but being set at liberty after his first taking, he returned home; but this did not put a period to his troubles, for about two years after, he was carried captive into Ireland a second time, where he continued but sixty days. After his return home he took a pilgrimage to Rome, and in his journey thither, made some short stay with St. German, and afterwards with St. Martin, bishop of Tours, his uncle, by whom, being instructed in the Scriptures, he was ordained presbyter: from thence he went to Rome and other places, where he remained about thirty years: he was sent to Ireland by Pope Celestine, to preach the gospel, in the year 436, and fixed his See at Armagh, of which he was the first Bishop; in the year 466, he built the Metropolitan Church of Armagh; in ten years after he gave it to his scholar Benignes, who immediately resigned to Jarbeth; he dying in the year 482, was succeeded by Cormone, so that St. Patrick saw three of his successors in his See of Armagh, and not being unmindful of his duty, he spent the remainder of his life in private studies and contemplations, in preaching and public offices of the church. He was born in Tibernia, a little British country, now part of Scotland, near the Castle of Dunbritain, in the year of our Lord 378; his father was Calpurnius, a deacon, his grandfather Potitus, a presbyter, as he says speaking of

of his family in his confession : he was named *Succith*, valiant in war ; but the name of Patrick was given him long after, as a badge of honour, by Pope Celestine. He died the 17th day of March, 492, in the Abbey of Saul, built by himself, and was buried there, about two miles distance from Down, being 114 years old.

- 402 Ireland received Christianity.
- 412 Fergus, King of Scotland, drowned at Carrickfergus.
- 430 St. Augustine dieth : converted to Christianity in 391.
- 432 Palladius first preached the gospel in Ireland, but without success.
- 433 The third general council held at Ephesus; against the Heresy of Nestorius, who denied the Virgin Mary to be the mother of God, and asserted, that there were two persons in Christ. Advent-Sunday first observed this year.
- 457 Britain subdued by the Saxons, and Bells introduced into churches.
- 496 The French receive Christianity.
- 528 Swearing on the gospels first used.
- 568 Crosses first set on Steeples. Praying towards the East, first ordained by the Pope.
- 570 The Tower of London built.
- 599 Mahomet, the false prophet, born at Mecca, died the 19th of July, 631.
- 630 The Cathedral of Cork founded by St. Finbarr. Exaltation of the Cross instituted in 629.
- 670 Building with stone and glass first used. Easter-Controversy determined, 667.
- 678 Appeals to Rome first practised from England.

The

- 684 The English invade Ireland, but retire with great loss.
- 700 The festival of Christ's Transfiguration first observed.
- 751 Organs first used in churches. Bishops first in England, 694.
- 795 The Danes first invaded Ireland.
- 797 Irene put out her son Constantine's eyes; Heaven was so incensed, that Constantinople was deprived of the light of the sun for seventeen days.
- 828 Egbert, first sole Monarch of England.
- 852 Armagh destroyed by the Danes on Easter-Sunday.
Tithes first granted to the Church of England.
- 882 Aldermen first appointed. England divided into Counties, 890.
- 890 Lanthorns invented by King Alfred.
- 902 The Danes, with a vast fleet, were overthrown by the people of Dublin, with a great slaughter.
- 912 The Danes invade England. Theft made death, 946.
- 945 The first tuneable set of bells were hung up at Eroyland Abbey, Lincolnshire.
- 979 Coronation oath first used in England. Juries first instituted.
- 991 Figures in arithmetic first introduced into Europe, from Arabia.
- 1000 Children forbid by law to be sold by their parents.
- 1015 Marriage forbid the priests.
- 1025 Musical notes invented.
- 1039 The famous battle of Clontarf, fought on Good-Friday, between the Irish and Danes;
E after

after a long and bloody engagement, victory declared for the Irish: Bryan Boiroimhe soon after died of his wounds. In this battle fell his son Murchard, and many of the nobility. The Danes lost 11,000 men. After the battle, Sitricus, with such of the Danes as remained, retired to Dublin.

- 1041 The first sermon at a coronation.
- 1050 Broad Seal of England first used.
- 1054 Leo the IX. was the first Pope that kept up an army.
- 1060 French language and customs first introduced into England.
- 1066 William the Conqueror lands in England: subdued the 14th of October.
- 1074 Beheading of noblemen first introduced in England. Sur-names first used, 1072.
- 1084 Dublin erected into a Bishopric, whose first bishop was one Patrick, an Easterling, and chosen by the city; in 1152 it had the Archiepiscopal dignity added to it.
- 1099 Westminster-hall built by William Rufus, who sent to Turlough, then King of Ireland, for the timber, which was granted.
- 1100 Coats of Arms first introduced into England. Same year Henry the First granted the privilege of making wills.
- 1107 The first King's speech delivered by Henry the First.
- 1137 The city of York, with its cathedral and thirty-nine churches, destroyed by fire the 3d of June.
- 1151 The four Arch-bishops constituted, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and twenty-three other bishops.

Waterford

1162 Waterford in Ireland, built. Cork, built in 1170.

1170 The English first land in Ireland. In 1168 Roderic O'Connor, put Dermot, King of Leinster, to flight, for committing a rape on the wife of Teighernan O'Rourke, King of Breisne: Dermot expelled his Kingdom, fled to England to solicit assistance from Henry II. who being engaged in a war with France, referred him to Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, then at Bristol, who, on a promise of the King's daughter, Eva, in marriage, raised men, and came over with him, and soon recovered his territories; bringing Maurice Fitz-Gerald and William Fitz-Gerald with him, as cotemporaries.

1171 Henry II. grants to Strongbow the whole Province of Leinster.

Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros. Waterford also surrenders to him and William Fitz-Gerald.

1172 Henry II. lands in Ireland, with 400 knights and 5000 men at arms, on the 18th of October, at Waterford, and is crowned King of Ireland; the clergy also confirmed the Kingdom to him, and when he had settled his affairs in Ireland, he returned to his own Dominions, leaving Hugh de Lacy, with twenty knights, in Meath, and the soldiers in proper garrisons for the defence of the country, and bestowed upon the said Hugh, the County of Meath, and confirmed it by his Royal grant to his posterity. To Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, (younger brother to said William Fitz-Gerald) he gave the command of the city

of Dublin, allowing them twenty knights for guard; and to William de Aldelmel, Philip de Hastings, and Robert de Bruis, attended by twenty knights, he left the government of Wexford. Thus ended the monarchy of the Milesians, or ancient Irish, which commenced about two thousand five hundred years before, in the persons of Heber and Heremon, two of the sons of Milesius, King of Spain. From this time, Ireland became subject to the English government. This year, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephen, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruis, were appointed the first governors of Ireland, which at this time was divided into Counties, when the office of Sheriff was first appointed.

- 1176 The Earl of Strongbow died in Dublin of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ-church.

Circuits of the judges first appointed.

- 1177 In England a fat Ox sold for twelve-pence, Sheep four-pence, provender for twenty horses four-pence, bread for a hundred men, twelve-pence. Glass-windows began to be used in private houses, 1180.

- 1186 Stephen Riddle, the first Lord Chancellor appointed in Dublin.

- 1193 *Dieu et Mon Droit!* The saying of King Richard the first, after he had gained a complete victory over the French; meaning, *God and our Right* (has obtained) and ever since the Kings of England have made it their motto: the motto upon the garter, *honi soit qui mal y pense*; *shame be to him that evil thinks*, was given by King Edward the Third, who was the founder of that most noble order.

The

1200 The first dispensations granted by the Pope.

1201 Prostration at the elevation of the Host ordained.

1202 Assize of bread first appointed.

1203 De Courcy's privilege of standing covered before the Kings of England, at their first audience, granted this year by King John, in the second year of whose reign, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, was supplanted, and lost the King's favour; Hugh de Lacy (the younger) Earl of Meath, who was formerly joined with him in the government of Ireland, alledging he had spoken several disrespectful words, highly reflecting on the King about the murder of his nephew, Arthur, Duke of Britany, in France (whose right to the crown was before that of King John) at which the King being forely displeased, ordered the said Lacy, who was then governor of Ireland, to seize the Earl of Ulster, and to send him prisoner into England. Lacy, who was the Earl's grand enemy, gladly obeyed the command, and several times attempted to take him by force, but finding that would not do, he at last hired some of the Earl's own servants to betray their master into his hands, which took effect on Good-Friday, 1203; for on that day, the Earl (according to the devotion of the times) was walking unarmed and bare-foot, round the church-yard of Down-Patrick, for penance, Lacy and his party came upon him unawares, and he having nothing to defend himself but the pole of a wooden cross which stood in the church-yard, was over-powered, and forced to yield, after he had killed thirteen of Lacy's men. This great Earl, after being

1203 being thus betrayed, was sent prisoner to London, and after he had been confined some time in the Tower, a dispute arose between King John, of England, and Philip, August King of France, about the title to the Duchy of Normandy, which (to hinder the greater effusion of human blood) was referred to two champions to decide. The French champion was ready, but none of King John's subjects would answer the challenge; upon which the King was informed, that John de Courcy, late Earl of Ulster, who was then a prisoner in the Tower of London, was the only man in his Dominions who could do it, if he would undertake it: the King being thus informed, sent twice to the Earl for that purpose, but he refused it each time, saying, *not for him, for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood, by reason of the ungrateful returns he made for my services and loyalty to the crown, in imprisoning me, unheard, at the suit of my rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacy*; but the King sending the third time, to know if he would fight for the honour of his country, he made this answer, *That for the crown and dignity of the Realm, in which many an honest man liveth, against his will (meaning the King) I shall be contented, to hazard my life*. The day of combat being appointed (in Normandy) the Earl's own sword was sent for out of Ireland; but when the day came, and every thing was ready for the fight, and the champions were entered the lists, in the presence of the Kings of England, France and Scotland; the French champion not liking the strong proportion of the

1203 the Earl's body, nor the terrible weapon he bore in his hand, when the trumpets sounded the last charge, he set spurs to his horse, broke through the lists, and fled into Spain, from whence he never returned. The French champion thus taking his flight, the victory was adjudged to the Earl of Ulster: but the Kings hearing of his great strength, and being willing to see some trial of it, they ordered an helmet of excellent proof, full faced with mail, to be laid upon a block of wood, which the Earl with one blow, cut asunder, and struck his sword so deep into the wood, that none there present but himself, could draw it out again; which sword, together with his armour, are to this day, preserved in the Tower of London. After this noble performance, the King restored him to his former titles and estate, which was valued at that time at twenty-five thousand marks sterling, per annum, a vast income in those days; and likewise bade him ask for any thing else in his gift he had a mind to, and it should be granted; upon which the Earl replied, he had titles and estate enough, but desired, that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family (after him) might have the privilege, after their first obeisance, to be covered in the Royal presence of him and his successors, Kings of England; which the King granted, and the said privilege is preserved in the family to this day. The Earl afterwards arriving in England, attempted fifteen several times to cross the seas from thence into Ireland, but was every time put back by contrary winds; whereupon he altered his course, and went into France, where

1203 where he died in the year 1210, leaving issue by Africa his widow, daughter to Godfred, King of the Isle of Man, and of the Western Isles of Scotland, Myles his heir and successor. Myles, who succeeded, was one of the bail or sureties for his father's fidelity, on his being released out of the Tower, in order to fight the French champion, as appears in the Records of the fourth year of the reign of King John, in the said Tower. He was kept out of the Earldom of Ulster, by Hugh de Lacy, who had a grant of it from King John, on taking Earl John, and sending him prisoner to London; for on Myles's claiming the Earldom after his father's death, said Lacy replied, that he would maintain King John's last grant of it to himself, since Earl John never returned into Ireland to reverse his outlawry; and the said Lacy being a great favourite of the King's, and a very powerful man, Myles was forced to quit his pretensions, but was created Baron of Kinsale, and died in the beginning of Henry the Third's reign.

1204 Court of Inquisition first began.

The first Parliament in England, though the people were not regularly represented.

1207 The first Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

1209 The first Bull-baiting at Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

Black-Monday, so called on account of the slaughter committed by the Irish, on a great number of the Bristol people who inhabited Dublin, and went out to divert themselves in Cullen's Wood, on Easter-Monday, when the mountain enemies fell upon them, and destroyed

troyed five hundred men, besides women and children.

- 1210 Pence and farthings were coined in Ireland, by order of King John.

St. Catherine's Church, at Waterford, founded by Elias, son of a Norman.

- 1212 London Bridge built of stone.

- 1213 The Castle of Dublin built by Bishop Cummin.

- 1216 Magna Charta signed by King John and his Barons, on the 15th day of June, at Runingmede, near Windsor.

- 1224 The Castle of Sligo built by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland. Same year the Cathedral of Drogheda was built.

- 1226 Marriage first celebrated in Churches.

- 1227 The Priory of St. Mary and St. Edward, at Limerick, founded by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick, in the reign of King John.

- 1236 Antelamus made Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.

- 1241 The first punishment of being hanged, drawn and quartered

- 1247 A marvellous and strange earthquake over Ireland, England, and all the Western World, which held near three months.

- 1251 Magna Charta solemnly confirmed.

- 1252 Magnifying-glass invented by Roger Bacon.

- 1254 Auricular Confession first introduced.

Beads first used at devotion, 1093.

- 1266 Cities and Boroughs first represented in Parliament.

- 1275 The knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus.

F

Edward

- 1279 Two hundred and eighty Jews hanged for clipping and coining.
Edward I. commanded groats; pence, half-pence, and farthings to be coined, and to pass current in England and Ireland.
- 1280 The City of Waterford burnt.
- 1284 Edward II. born, and stiled Prince of Wales, being the first that had that title.
- 1287 The Carmelite Friars first ordained.
- 1288 In England a bushel of wheat was sold for four-pence.
- 1290 Candles of Tallow first began to be used, splinters of wood formerly used for light.
- 1296 The Scotch Regalia and Crown Jewels taken and brought to England, with their Coronation Chair, now in Westminster-Abbey.
- 1299 Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa. Wind-mills invented same year.
- 1300 Jubilees instituted among the Christians by Pope Boniface the Eighth.
Looking-glasses were only made at Venice this year.
Wine very scarce, and sold only by Apothecaries as a cordial. Woolen shirts frequently worn at this time; most of the houses in London covered with thatch.
- 1301 A great part of Dublin burnt, with St. Werburgh's Church; buildings continued to be made with wattles and thatch.
- 1302 Mariner's Compass invented by an Italian, and improved by the Portuguese and English; by which a voyage could be performed in three months, which before took up three years.
- 1307 Bills of Exchange first in use. Sea-coals first used in England, 1305.
- 1308 The first Mayor and Bailiffs in Dublin.

Crockery-

- 1309. Crockery-ware invented. Lord Jeffrey Genvil became a friar, at Trim.
- 1310. The Bakers of Dublin drawn on hurdles through the streets, tied at horses tails, for using false weights.
- 1320. Dublin made an University.
- 1325. England's first Treaty of Commerce with Venice.
- 1327. The first Broad-cloth made in England, by Jack, of Newberry.
- 1330. Gun-powder invented by a monk at Cologn, named Schwaitz.
- 1331. The Castle of Arklow taken by the Irish, and a great number of the English slain. The same year a great famine in Ireland.
- 1333. Wheat sold in Dublin at six-pence a bushel.
- 1344. Gold first coined in England.
- 1346. Great Guns invented by Swartz, a Cologn monk. At the battle of Cressy, King Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle.
- 1349. The Order of the Garter instituted April the 23d.
- 1350. The Jubilee of a hundred years reduced to fifty, by Pope Clement the Sixth.
- 1360. Leather-money coined in France.
- 1361. A great plague in England and Ireland.
- 1368. The first Clock-makers in England.
- 1370. A great pestilence in Ireland; a frost from September to April.
- 1376. Woollen-cloth made in Ireland.
- 1387. First Admiral of all England. Side-saddles first used there, 1388.
- 1391. Playing-cards invented in France, for the King's amusement.
- 1393. Canary Isles discovered.

- 1394 King Richard II. landed in Ireland September the 2d. to subdue the rebellious Irish, and returned to England about Shrove-tide.
- 1397 The gilling and pickling of Herrings invented, which before were all salted and dried for red herrings.
- 1399 Richard II. deposed September 29th, for violating his obligation with his people (his coronation oath) and committed to the Tower by Henry, Duke of Lancaster:—so observant were they in those early times of the Compact, made between King and People.
- 1400 King Richard II. murdered, February 14th.
- 1405 The first Bishop that suffered death in England, by sentence of the Civil Power. Hats invented in Paris, the beginning of the same year.
- 1407 A great plague in London.
- 1412 Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, committed Henry Prince of Wales into custody, for assaulting him on the Bench.
- 1415 Battle of Agincourt, the 24th of October.
- 1416 The Parliament of Ireland removed to Trim. Three Popes at one time at Rome.
- 1417 Paper made of linen rags invented.
- 1418 Gun-powder made in England.
- 1420 Vines and Sugar-canes planted in Madeira.
- 1421 The Earl of Desmond overthrown by the Irish, May the 27th.
- 1422 The first commission of Array to raise the Militia in England.
- King Henry of England, crowned at Paris, in France. The latter end of August, died that glorious and renowned Conqueror of France, Henry the Fifth.

Pumps

- 1425 Pumps first invented. The old Bridge of Dublin built, 1428,
- 1430 National Debt first contracted in Henry the Sixth's reign.
- 1431 Joan of Arc, burnt for a Witch, the 30th of May.
- 1440 Printing first invented. Who the first inventors of this noble Art were, or in what city it was first set on foot, is a famous problem long disputed among the learned; John Mantle, of Strasbourg, John Gottenberg, and John Fust, Faust or Faustus, of Mentz, and Laurence John Coster, of Harlaem, are the persons to whom this honour is severally ascribed; but it is generally allowed to be about this year, that the first book appeared in print, whether a Bible or a Livy, is not certain, others say Cicero's office.
- 1447 A great plague and famine in Ireland: Same year it was enacted by the Parliament held in Trim, That every man should shave his upper lip, or otherwise to be treated as an Irish enemy.
- 1453 The Turks took Constantinople.
- 1454 University of Glasgow in Scotland, founded.
- 1460 Engraving, and the Rolling-Press, invented by a Gold-smith, at Florence.
Allum-mines first found in Italy.
- 1462 Mints established in Dublin for coining groats, two-penny pieces, pence, half-pence, and farthings.
- 1463 An act passed in Ireland, for the security of privilege to members of Parliament during their sitting, and for forty days before and after it.
- 1466 Another plague visits Dublin and Meath.
The

- 1467 The Earl of Desmond beheaded at Drogheda the 15th of February, being attainted of high-treason by the Parliament held there, for corresponding with his Majesty's enemies.
- 1471 Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May the 4th. Printing introduced into England, by William Caxton, Mercer in Westminster-Abbey: the first piece he published, it is said, was either Tully's Offices, or a treatise on the Game of Chess.
- 1480 Swiss soldiers first taken in the pay of France.
- 1483 Jane Shore obliged to do penance in St. Paul's.

King Edward IV. died in the 42d. year of his age; he was one of the handsomest men in all Europe. Edward V. succeeds his father the 9th of April, but was never crowned; this unfortunate Prince was but twelve years of age when he began to reign, which lasted but two months and twelve days, himself and his brother the Duke of York, being both murdered by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester, their uncle, who afterwards usurped the Crown. They were lodged in the Tower, where it was customary for the Kings of England to reside before their coronation; and the Protector, upon the refusal made by Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, to be an accomplice of so barbarous a scene of villainy, gave the government of it for one night only, to Sir James Tyrrel, who had suborned one Miles Forest and John Dighton, who in the dead time of the night, entered the chamber where

where the two Princes lay, and stifled them. The following order was sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower, as some authors say.

" To strive to shed King Edward's blood,

" Refuse to fear,—pray hold it good.

So that by placing a comma after the word *refuse*, signifies to spare his life, whereas if it had been placed after the word *fear*, it would import taking away his life; hence by the misplacing of a single comma, death ensued.

1485 Henry VII. institutes the Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry, Earl of Richmond, known by the name of Perkin Warbeck, claimed the Crown of England, and was crowned King in Christ-Church, Dublin; he was afterwards degraded to the base office of serving in the King's kitchen.

1489 This year a great rarity was sent to the Earl of Kildare, viz. Six hand-guns, or muskets, out of Germany, which his guards, during the time that they stood centinels before his house in Thomas-Court, bore on their shoulders, the Earl being at this time Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1491 This year was called the *dismal year*, by reason of the continual fall of rain all the Summer and Autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain, throughout the Kingdom of Ireland.

1492 Christopher Columbus discovers America for the Spaniards, the 11th of October, so named by Americus Vespucius, in 1497; settled in 1610.

1494 Sir Edward Poyning, one of the King's counsellors, arrives in Ireland, and is made Lord

Lord Deputy; he calls a Parliament at Drogheda, where he procured (among many others) the two following bills to pass into laws, viz. That no Parliament should be called in the kingdom without assigning a reason, and a bill to be transmitted for calling the same under the great Seal of Ireland to the King and Council, with an approbation of the said Act; together with his Majesty's leave, under the great Seal of England, to summon a Parliament. Also the memorable law, which to this day is called by his name, viz. That the public statutes of England, then lately ordained, be received also in Ireland.

This year Algebra first known in Europe.

1496 Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, was declared a traitor by Sir Edward Poyning, who was then Deputy of Ireland; he had the Earl sent prisoner to England, where his enemies, finding that the King favoured him, concluded their last article with this sharp expression, *that all Ireland was not able to rule him*; whereupon the King replied, *then he shall rule all Ireland*; and made him Lord Lieutenant thereof, in which station he continued five years: he was the seventh Earl of Kildare.

1500 This was a Jubilee year. Most part of the town of Galway burnt.

1501 Grenada recovered from the Moors. The fort of Sligo taken by Rory O'Connor.

1502 This year a great Murrain was in all parts of Ireland, which destroyed a great part of the cattle in the kingdom.

1503 Sugar-baking first found out by a Venetian.

A bat-

1504 A battle fought near Galway, between the Earl of Kildare and Ulick Bourk, wherein the Earl got the day, and slew 2000 men.

1505 The first Shilling coined in England.

1506 The town of Trim burnt by lightning.

1509 Very few stone or brick buildings in England. Henry VII. died the 22d. of April. His son, Henry VIII. was crowned the 24th of June following.

No sallads, carrots, turnips, or cabbages, but what were brought from the Netherlands.

1510 A great inundation in Ireland in the month of April.

1512 The Castle of Belfast demolished by the Earl of Kildare.

The Mayor of Dublin obliged annually to go in procession bare-foot through the city, by way of penance, for quarreling in Patrick's Church, and discharging a volley of arrows, many of which took place in the images in the loft; and upper part of the building.

1513 Maximilian, the Emperór, enlisted as a subject, and fought as a captain under Henry VIII. against France.

1517 Martin Luther began to oppose the Pope, and publish his Doctrine in Germany.

1519 The first voyage round the world; by Ferdinand Magellan, through the Streights called by his name.

1521 Pope Leo X. by his bull, dated the 5th of October, decreed that King Henry VIII. for the book he wrote against Luther, should be stiled *Defender of the Faith*. This year muskets first brought into use in England.

1522 Sir Edward Poyning dies. A plague in the city of Limerick.

1525 Hops first planted in England. Wormwood and other plants for preserving Beer, 1492.

1528 The sweating sickness came into Ireland this year, whereof numbers died.

1532 Three blazing stars appear in two years space.

1534 The Reformation being so forward, it was this year decreed that King Henry VIII. should be stiled Supreme Head of the Church of England upon Earth.

1535 Ten thousand Friars and Nuns turned out of the Monasteries in England.

Sir Thomas Moore beheaded the 22d. of June. Bishop Fisher beheaded the same day.

The Bible translated into English, and printed.

Brass Cannon first made in England.

1536 King Henry VIII. throws off the Pope's authority, and ordered, That there should be no appeal to Rome. John Forrest burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's supremacy, May 22d.

The English tongue, and their manner of dress, ordered to be observed in Ireland.

1538 The Bible first read in Churches. Parish Register began.

1539 Six hundred and forty-three Monasteries, ninety Colleges, two thousand three hundred and seventy-four Chantries and Free-chapels, and one hundred and ten Hospitals, were suppressed in England and Wales.

A great drought in Ireland; many rivers were almost dried up, and fevers and bloody-fluxes being rife, many died.

1540 The Order of the Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.

Ireland

1541 Ireland raised to the dignity of a Kingdom, when King Henry was proclaimed King of Ireland (of which before he was only stiled Lord, but with Kingly power) in St. Patrick's, near Dublin, in London the 23d. January, and confirmed by Pope Paul, in June 1555.

1543 Pins made in England ; before which the ladies used skewers.

Silk stockings first worn by Henry the Second of France ; at this time Queen Elizabeth had a pair knit for her by Mrs. Montague her silk-woman ; cloth ones were worn before.

1545 The Council of Trent opened, December 13th, when Pope Julius the Third, and Pius the Fourth, presided against Luther.

Alderman Read of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing Henry VIII. an arbitrary benevolence.

1546 Henry VIII. died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, the 28th of January, having reigned thirty-seven years, nine months, and six days ; he was born the 28th of June, 1491 ; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, the 3d. of June, 1509, whom he divorced, and married Ann Bullen, May the 23d. 1533 ; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, August the 30th, 1535 ; he put Ann Bullen, his second Queen to death, and married Jane Seymour, May the 20th, 1536, who died in child-bed, October the 12th, 1537 ; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539 ; married Ann of Cleves, January the 6th, 1540 ; divorced her, July 10th, 1540 ; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife,

the 8th of August following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, February the 12th, 1542; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July the 12th, 1543, who at length survived him.

1547 First Sheriffs in the city of Dublin. Ann Ascue burnt for heresy, 1546.

1549 A congregation of Protestant Spaniards in London.

1551 George Brown, some time Arch-bishop of Dublin, was the first of the Roman clergy that adhered to the Reformation of the Protestant Church of England.

1552 The Paris massacre of the Protestants, August 24th.

No taverns but in cities and towns, and those limited to a certain number.

1553 King Edward VI. died July the 6th. Mary crowned Queen, October the 1st.

Queen Mary restores the Popish Bishops, and countenances the Mass.

1554 She orders Mass to be celebrated in Dublin. The Protestant Bishop of Meath expelled.

John Rogers, the first martyr, was burnt in London, and Bishop Hooper at Gloucester: Bishop Ridley and Latimer, suffered the same inhuman deaths.

1555 Coaches first used in England. Wheat sold there for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3s. the barrel.

1556 Archbishop Cranmer was burnt at Oxford, and succeeded by Cardinal Pole.

1557 Glass first made in England.

1558 Calais, which had been in the hands of the English for near two hundred years, surrenders to France.

Queen

Queen Mary died the 17th of November, aged forty-three years.

A great storm of hail in Northamptonshire, the stones of which measured fifteen inches in circumference, and destroyed two towns, July the 4th.

- 1559 The Memorable, or Wonderful Year; so called, by reason of the death of the Pope, Emperor, and several other great Princes.

Church Service first performed in English, May the 8th.

Elizabeth crowned Queen, January 15th.

- 1560 First insurance on merchandise at-sea.

Clocks first set up in Dublin.

- 1561 Queen Elizabeth wears the first pair of knit silk stockings made in England. In the fourth year of her reign, she takes away the Pope's supremacy, and put down the Mass. St. Paul's steeple burnt by lightning.

- 1562 On the 3d. of April, the roof and part of the body of Christ-Church fell, by which the ancient monument of Strongbow was broke.

Ireland reduced into Shires, though we call them Counties.

- 1563 Knives made first in England, by Thomas Matthews, on Fleet-bridge, London.

Mills invented in Germany. The plague in London. Pins first made in England. Earthen fire-pots, furnaces, and portable ovens, introduced into England by their countryman, Richard Dyer.

- 1564 The first coach made in England, for the Earl of Rutland, by Walter Rippon.

- 1565 The fort and town of Derry, in Ireland, burnt.

Spanish

1566 Spanish needles made in England, by Elias Crouse, a German; they were made in the former reign by a Negro, in Cheap-side, but he refused to communicate his art.

1567 The Earls of Ormond and Desmond at open war in Ireland.

The rebellion of Shane O'Neill in Ireland, when O'Neill was betrayed and slain.

The Old Royal Exchange built in London.

1568 Shane O'Neill's rebellion in Ireland, cost England 237407 *l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* over and above the cess on the country, with the loss of 3500 soldiers.

Sixty-six constables hanged for rebellion.

1569 Italian method of Book-keeping published in England. Strongbow's monument repaired, which was broke by the fall of the roof of Christ-Church, in Dublin; his son's was broke to pieces, except what now remains, which occasioned a false story, That his father cut him in two with his sword, whereas he only run him through the belly. Bonner, Bishop of London, died in the Marshalsea, September the 5th.

1570 Gauging invented. The Dutch lay the foundation of their Common-wealth.

1571 Felt hats made in England. The first printing in Irish characters, brought into Ireland by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Dissenters first separated from the Church of England.

1575 A great plague broke out in Dublin, on the 7th of June, which continuing until the 17th of October, carried off 3000 persons.

The

1576 The Earl of Clanrickard taken prisoner, and sent to the Castle of Dublin

1577 Three hundred people died at the assizes of Oxford, by the stench of the prisoners.

Sir Francis Drake began his voyage round the world, and returned in 1580.

Rory Oge O'Moore burnt Naas, Catherlough, Leighlin-bridge, Ballymore, Rathcool, and many other towns in Leinster.

Watches first brought into England from Germany. The Emperor, Charles V. had the first one in 1530.

1578 A great snow. First treaty between England and the States General of the Netherlands.

1579 The Mayor of Youghal hanged by the rebels.

The arch rebel, James Fitz-Maurice, lands in Kerry, with Allen and Saunders.

The rebels defeated by the Earl of Ormond.

1580 James Usher, born in Dublin; afterwards Arch-bishop of Armagh.

A blazing star. Virginia first peopled by the English.

1581 Sedans first introduced in England. Campaign, and two Jesuits executed.

1582 The Calendar reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. by the anticipation of ten days more than usual. The Earl of Desmond slain.

Doctor Sanders, the Pope's Nuncio, died of a famine and the bloody-flux, in a wood, where his carcass was partly devoured by Wolves.

1583 An earthquake in England. Pippins first planted in Lancashire.

Tobacco

1585 Tobacco first brought into England, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Algerine pirates first put to sea. Fishery of Newfoundland claimed by the English.

1586 Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Sir Francis Drake.

1587 Duelling introduced into England with small swords.

Copperas first made in England, by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant.

Mary, Queen of Scots, executed in England, February the 8th.

1588 The Spanish Armado defeated by Sir Francis Drake, July the 21st.

A fire-ship first invented, and used by the English.

Chatham-Chest for the relief of sailors, established.

1589 The stocking-frame invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge. This year saffron was first brought to England, by a Pilgrim.

Tyrone enters into a conspiracy with the Spaniards.

1590 The City of Dublin granted the Priory of All-saints, for the foundation of an University.

Sail-cloth first made in England.

Telescopes first invented at Middleburg, in Zealand, by the children of one Jausen, who in play, set some glasses at a distance from each other in their fingers, which they held up against a steeple, on which they observed the weather-cock to appear much larger, and to come very near them; of this they acquainted their father, a Spectacle-maker, who soon improved the hint, and made it public.

Tea

- Tea and Porcelain of China, first mentioned.
 1591 The East-India Company began. The English make their first voyage to India.

Queen Elizabeth erected an University at Dublin, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, on the foundation of an old monastery called All-Saints; the first stone was laid by Thomas Smith, Esq; Mayor of the city, attended with the Regalia, March the 13th. Students were admitted in January, 1594. Adam Loftus, Arch-bishop of Dublin, was the first Provost, Lucas Challoner, William Daniel, James Fullerton, and James Hamilton, were the first Fellows; Abel Welsh, James Usher, and James Lee, the first Scholars.

- 1592 Fitz-Simons, a priest, son to an alderman of Dublin, executed for being in Baltinglass's rebellion. The Thames of London, almost dry; many passed and repassed it in June.

- 1593 Above 18,000 people died of the plague in London.

Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, under the Earl of Essex.

- 1595 Tyrone rebels, and takes the fort at Black-Water, in Ireland.

- 1596 A great earthquake in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water.

- 1598 Tyrone defeats the English forces under Sir Henry Bagnell, who was killed.

- 1599 The Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lands at Dublin the 15th of April. He makes a bad truce with Tyrone, and returns to England, for which he was imprisoned by the Queen.

Oliver Cromwell born the 25th of April, died the 3d. of September 1658; the day of his death

death there was a most violent and terrible storm, that extended over all Europe.

1600 The Earl of Ormond made prisoner by the rebels.

1601 The Earl of Essex beheaded February 25th.
The first voyage for the East-India Company, made by Captain James Lancaster.

The Spaniards landed at Kinsale with 4000 men; beaten out the 25th of October.

1602 The largest ship in the Royal Navy of England, at the death of Queen Elizabeth, was 1000 tons, 340 mariners, and 40 cannon.

Decimal Arithmetic invented by Simon Stephen, of Bruges.

The rebellion entirely quashed in Ireland.

1603 Queen Elizabeth died the 24th of March; succeeded by James I.

Iron ordnance cast in England only. Sir Walter Raleigh condemned, November 17th.

1604 The oath of allegiance first administered.

1605 The horrid Powder Plot, or intended Massacre of the three Estates of England, discovered the 5th of November.

A proclamation published in Ireland, commanding the Popish Clergy to depart the kingdom.

1606 Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, on a confession of being concerned in the Gun-powder Plot, was executed near St. Paul's, March 28th.

Christianus, King of Denmark, came into England.

1607 The Bible translated as it now stands, by order of King James I.

A conspiracy of the Irish in Ulster, to surprise the Castle of Dublin.

Allum

- 1608 Allum first made in England. Virginia first planted by the English.
- 1609 The Mulberry-tree first planted in England.
- 1610 Potatoes first introduced into Ireland.
- 1611 Bartholomew Legat, a Bishop, burnt for an Arian Heretic, in London.
First voyage of the English on the Whale-fishery.
- 1612 Prince Henry died November the 6th.
- 1613 The Parliament of Ireland called, which had not been for 20 years; the Roman Catholics refuse to attend the house, upon a difference between them and the Protestants, about the choice of a Speaker.
- 1614 A convocation held in Dublin, which established the Articles of Religion.
Powdering the hair first introduced.
Dying cloth in the wool first invented.
Logarithms invented.
- 1615 The Irish Parliament dissolved. Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower.
- 1616 Shakespear died, aged 53, at Stratford, upon Avon.
- 1617 The Popish Regular Clergy banished Ireland by proclamation. Again 1623.
- 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, October 29th. A great Comet seen in England.
- 1619 The Order of Baronets first instituted in Ireland, September 30th, by James I.
A rebellion in Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary.
Proclamation directing houses to be built with brick walls.
- 1620 The famous Doctor Usher made Bishop of Meath.
The first Peruke worn in France.

- 1621 Sir Fitz-Gerald Aylmer, of Donedea, in the County of Kildare, was the first Baronet of Ireland; he was created the 25th of January, by Letters Patent of James I.
- 1622 Licenses first granted for Public-houses.
Massacre of the English by the Dutch, at Amboyna.
- 1623 The Popish Clergy, Secular and Regular, ordered to depart Ireland in 40 days.
The fatal Vespers at Black-Friars, October 26th.
- 1624 Doctor Usher made Archbishop of Armagh.
- 1625 A great plague in London, of which 35,417 persons died.
The Crown of England pawned with the Dutch, for 300,000 *l*.
King James I. died at Theobalds, March the 27th.
- 1626 Charles I. crowned King, February 2d.
Lord Dunboyne tried by his Peers for killing a man in the County of Tipperary.
- 1627 England declares war against France.
- 1628 The building of Boston in New-England.
- 1629 The Crown of England redeemed from the Dutch by iron ordnance.
The burning of Mount Vesuvius.
- 1630 King Charles II. born the 29th of May.
- 1631 Mervin, Baron Audley of England, and Earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, beheaded on Tower-Hill the 13th of May, for committing a rape on his wife in the following manner, viz. He obliged his footman to commit a rape on his Lordship's wife, in his own presence, threatening him with immediate death in case of refusal; when this diabolical deed had been effected, his Lordship committed sodomy.

sodomy on the body of the said footman : twenty-seven Peers sat on his trial, the entire number brought him in guilty of the rape ; the numbers were 12 for, and 15 against him, for the sodomy, owing to a difference of opinion in the two judges, relative to a point in law : Lord Chief Justice Hide said it amounted to sodomy, but Lord Chief Justice Richardson was of a contrary opinion; the particulars being too indelicate to touch on in this place.

1632 The King of Sweden slain at the battle of Lutzein, by the Imperialists; November the 6th.

1663 William Prynne tried by the Star-Chamber, stood in the pillory 1634, again in 1637, and took his seat in the long Parliament, November 28th, 1640.

1634 Sedan-chairs first in use. Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft.

1635 Thomas Parr died November 15th; he lived in the reigns of 9 Kings and Queens of England, and was 152 years old.

The Parliament of Ireland dissolved.

1636 The Royal Sovereign built, then the largest ship in the world.

1637 Stamp-office for cards and dice erected.

1638 A Sea-fight between the Spaniards and Dutch.

1639 A Surveyor of Wrestling within three miles of London appointed; in such esteem was that exercise.

1640 The first Anabaptist Meeting-house established in England.

The Earl of Strafford beheaded May 12th. The Long Parliament met November 5th.

On

- 1641 On Saturday the 23d. of October (a day dedicated to St. Ignatius) broke out the dreadful rebellion and general defection of the Irish.

Sir Phelim O'Neal, having taken Dundalk, marches with 4000 men to Liffnegarvy.

Drogheda besieged by 14,000 rebels.

The forfeited estates in Ireland sold, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres.

- 1642 News-papers first published in England, Monday the 22d. of August.

Charles I. went to the House of Commons to demand the 5 members, January 4th.

Sir Isaac Newton born on Sunday the 25th of December.

The Castle of Limerick surrendered to the Irish.

The battles of Kilrush, Tymachoo, Ranelagh, Ross and Ballintobber.

- 1643 The Pope sent over his Bull of Indulgence to the Irish, May the 25th.

Galway surrendered to the Irish, August the 6th.

King Charles demands a cessation of arms with the Irish, September 7th.

- 1644 The people of Dublin numbered 2565 men, and 2986 women Protestants; 1202 men, and 1406 women, Roman Catholics.

- 1645 Arch-bishop Laud beheaded January 10th.

- 1646 Peace concluded with the Irish Catholics.

- 1647 The Common Prayer prohibited by proclamation, June 20th.

The Scots deliver up King Charles I. to the Parliament, for 400,000 *l*.

Owen Rowe burns the country about Dublin, so that 200 fires were seen from a steeple there.

A vote

1648 A vote passed, that Writs should no longer run in the King's name.

Supreme authority voted to be in the House of Commons.

1649 King Charles I. brought before the pretended High Court of Justice, the 20th of January, sentenced to death by Bradshaw, the 27th, and beheaded at Whitehall the 30th day of January, aged 48 years; he was buried in St. George's Chappel, Windsor.

Kingly Government abolished by Parliament, March 17th.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant and Commander in Chief under the Parliament, arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot, and 4000 horse, with a fleet to attend him, where having settled all affairs, he marched with 10,000 men to besiege Drogheda, which he took by storm, after being twice repulsed, September the 9th. He took Dundalk, September 16th, and Wexford, October 4th.

The Garrison in the County of Cork revolt to Cromwell.

1650 The Sect called Quakers, first appeared.

The battle of Macrump fought, wherein the Irish were routed.

Clonmell besieged and surrendered after a vigorous defence, which cost Cromwell 2000 men.

Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, surrendered to Cromwell.

William III. born, November 4th.

The Marquis of Ormond and his adherents, excommunicated by the Popish Clergy of Ireland, at their assembly in James's-Town; the Marquis was defeated the 2d. of August last

last year, in his attempt on Dublin, by Colonel Jones, who surprised him at Rathmines, killed 4000 of his men, and made 2517 prisoners.

Cromwell embarks for England at Youghal, and leaves his command to Ireton his Son-in-law.

- 1651 King Charles II. crowned in Scotland, January 1st, entered England with the Scots army, August 6th; lay concealed in the Royal Oak, September the 4th, and escaped to France a second time, October 15th.

Limerick surrenders to Ireton, who died there.

The last battle fought in Ireland, was at Knocknaclashy, where the Irish were utterly overthrown by the Parliament forces, October the 29th.

- 1652 Galway surrendered, which was the last town of importance in Ireland, May 12th.

Admiral Van Trump beat the English fleet, and sailed through their Channel, with a broom at his maintop, November 29th.

At Kilkenny was held the first High Court of Justice, for trial of such as were accused of barbarous murders in the rebellion.

Another was held at Dublin, where Sir Phelim O'Neil was condemned and executed. Lord Mayo condemned and shot.

A Coffee-house first opened in London.

- 1653 A Sea-fight between the English and Dutch on the coast of Holland, when the Dutch lost 30 men of war, and their Admiral Van Trump was killed, July 29th.

Rump Parliament turned out by the army, April 20th.

Oliver

Oliver Cromwell sworn Protector, December the 16th.

- 1654 Peace made between the two Republics, at the supplication of Holland, who in the two years war, lost 700 merchant ships, besides many of their navy: respect to the English flag stipulated by an article in the treaty.

The fine Broad-cloth of England sent to Holland to be dyed.

- 1655 Arch-bishop Usher died the 31st of March. Jamaica taken by the English from the Spaniards, May the 7th.

The Jews admitted into England after an expulsion of 365 years.

- 1656 The river of Thames ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours, October the 3d.

- 1657 Mugletonians began. Nailor, the Quaker, whipt December 4th, 1656.

- 1658 Spring-Watches invented by Hook.

Oliver Cromwell died September the 3d. Richard Cromwell proclaimed Protector, September the 14th.

- 1659 He is turned out of the Protectorship, April the 22d.

Bradshaw, the Regicide, died October 31st.

- 1660 King Charles II. proclaimed in London, May the 8th.

King George I. born the 28th of May. King Charles II. made his entry through London to Whitehall, being the day of his Restoration, and his Birth-day, May 29th.

Lewis XIV. married to the Infanta of Spain, June 19th.

Post-offices first established in England. Tea Coffee, and Chocolate first mentioned in the statute books.

January the 30th, the carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw were hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the Gallows.

Asparagus, Artichokes, Cauliflowers, Lemons and Oranges, first brought into England.

King James II. married to the Lady Ann Hyde, September 3d.

1661 The Duke of Ormond appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, October the 4th.

Logwood allowed by law to be used for dying. Queen of Bohemia visited England May the 17th, and died there.

1662 Mary, King William's Queen, born April the 30th.

1663 The Court of Claims sat at the King's Inns, Dublin, February the 13th.

The Plot of Jephson, Thompson, Blood, &c. to seize the Castle of Dublin, discovered June the 1st. Turnpike-gates erected.

1664 War proclaimed by England against the Dutch.

Sir William Penn, with part of his Majesty's fleet, set sail from Dover November 23d.

A blazing Star seen in England, December the 24th.

A Protestant Militia raised in Ireland, September 16th, 1665.

1665 The first London Gazette published February the 5th.

A great plague at Lyons in France, when 60,000 persons died.

This year the City of Dublin was honoured with the title of Lord Mayor, with a grant of 500*l.* a year, allowed by the Crown to support that honour.

Sir

Sir Daniel Bellingham first Lord Mayor, Christopher Lovet and John Quells, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

A great plague in London, of which 97,306 persons died.

A glorious victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Prince Rupert, over the Dutch, wherein 18 capital ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June the 3d.

1666 War with France, January 26th, with Denmark the 19th of October following.

September 2d. about 1 o'clock in the morning, a sudden and lamentable fire broke out in London, which consumed 113,000 houses, the City-gates, Guildhall, 86 Churches, among which was St. Paul's Cathedral, and 490 Streets; the ruins of the City were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the North-East-Gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-Ditch; it broke out near the Monument, and burnt four days and nights without intermission.

1667 Insurance-offices first set up in London.

Dying and dressing of Woollen-cloth, perfected in England by one Brewer from the Netherlands.

The Militia arrayed, those of Leinster encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, those of Dublin in the City, being on account of an expected invasion from France.

Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, born November 30th.

1668 Bridge-Town in Barbadoes burnt, April the 18th.

1669 War with the Algerines, September 6th.

1670 Blood seized the Duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but prevented December the 6th.

The Blue-coat Hospital of Dublin built by the contribution of the citizens.

A signal victory obtained by Captain Beach and some more of his Majesty's ships, over the Algerines.

The Wooden Bridge, over the Liffey, commonly called Bloody Bridge, was built.

1671 Blood attempted to steal the Crown out of the Tower, May the 9th.

The Play-house in Smock-Alley fell, and killed several, besides divers bruised and hurt, December 26th.

The Apprentices of Dublin assembled with an intent to break down the Wooden Bridge, 20 of whom were seized and committed to the Castle, but afterwards as they were carrying to Bridewell, under a guard of soldiers, they were rescued, and four of them killed in the fray; hence it was called Bloody Bridge. The occasion of this riot was on account of a ferry belonging to the City, which the building of this Bridge effected.

1672 War with the Dutch, March the 17th.

Farthings first coined by Government, August the 16th.

The Dutch fleet defeated at Southwold-Bay, by the Duke of York, May the 28th.

Tobago, in the West-Indies, taken from the Dutch, December 20th.

1673 The Prince of Orange made Stadt-Holder.

Prince Rupert defeats the French fleet, August the 11th.

1674 Peace with the Dutch, February 28th.

The

The Dutch absolutely agree to honour the English flag.

A Witch Tree in Sir Walter Baggot's Park, in the County of Stafford, which took two men five days in felling it; it lay 40 yards in length, the stool 5 yards and 2 feet diameter, 14 loads of wood broke in the fall, and 48 loads in the top, there were 8,660 feet of board and plank, it cost 10*l.* 17*s.* fawing; the whole substance was computed to be 97 tons.

1675 Coffee-houses suppressed on account of the liberty taken with the politics of the times.

Callicoe printing, and the Dutch loom-engine first used in England.

Peter Fox and five more, pretending to be passengers in a rich ship in Holland, bound for France, murdered the master and some of the crew, and brought her to Ireland; they were all executed at St. Stephen's Green.

1676 Essex-Bridge in Dublin, built by Sir Humphry Jarvis.

1677 Lady Mary of England, daughter to James Duke of York, married to William Prince of Orange. Violins invented.

1678 The wife of William Peters at the Bunch of Keys in High-street, Dublin, was delivered of four sons, who all lived to be baptized, September 14th.

1679 A strange darkness at noon, January 12th. Habeas Corpus Act passed by King Charles the Second, May 27th.

1680 The Earl of Rochester died December 24th. The establishment of Pennsylvania, under Sir William Penn.

The

- 1681 The Votes of the House of Commons began to be printed.
 Dr. Oliver Plunket, Titular Primate of Ireland, was executed at Tyburn, for high-treason, July the 1st. Bomb-ketches invented by the French.
- 1682 Ormond-Market in Dublin, opened May 1st.
- 1683 Earl of Essex cut his throat in the Tower, July the 13th.
 Siege of Vienna raised by 100,000 Turks, September the 10th.
 King George II. born October the 30th.
 A severe frost that lasted thirteen weeks.
- 1684 The Castle of Dublin built, April 7th.
 King James II. proclaimed in Dublin.
- 1685 James II. and his Queen crowned, April the 23d.
 Titus Oates, D. D. whipt, May 20th.
 Alderman Cornish hanged, and Mrs. Gaunt burnt, October 23d.
- 1686 The Earl of Tyrconnel sworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who not being able to prevail on the Magistracy of the City of Dublin to admit Roman Catholicks to their freedom, had a Quo Warranto brought against the City Charter, and appointed Popish Judges in every Court.
- 1687 White Paper first made in England.
 The Protestant Dissenters to avoid persecution, go in great numbers to America.
 A great inundation in Dublin, occasioned by excessive rains, and a violent storm.
- 1688 The memorable Revolution in England, or the Æra of English Liberty.
 The Nation represented by its Parliament, now fixed the so long-contested bounds between

tween the prerogative of the Crown, and the rights of the People.

They prescribed the terms of reigning to the Prince of Orange, and chose him for their Sovereign, in conjunction with his Consort, Mary, daughter to the abdicated King.

February 25th, the people of Bandon disarm the Garrison, but soon surrender, and purchase their pardon for one thousand pounds.

King James II. landed at Kinsale, March 12th, and arrived in Dublin the 24th, next day he called a Parliament, which sat the 20th of July, and passed an Act to repeal the Act of Parliament, called the Act of Settlement, and by an Act of Attainder, attainted near 300 Protestants.

1689. March 14th, 5000 French troops landed in Kinsale, under the command of Count Lauzun and the Marquis de Levy, to assist King James.

James, Duke of Ormond, died July the 21st. 1688.

The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, November 4th, 1688; proclaimed King, February 13th, 1689.

King James's Abdication voted by the House of Commons, January 28th, 1689.

Londonderry besieged April 20th. The day before the siege was raised, 2000 Enniskilliners met Major General M'Carthy with 6000 men, whom they defeated, killed 3000 of them, and took most of the rest prisoners, with the loss of only 20 men, on the 30th day of July.

King James issued a Proclamation for making Brass Money current in Ireland, June the

the 18th. William and Mary crowned April the 11th.

1689 Lord Chief Justice Jeffereys died in the Tower, April 18th, to which place he had been committed, December 12th, 1688, by the Lord Mayor of London.

The College of Dublin turned into a Barrack for Popish Soldiers, when the Provost and Fellows were dispossessed. Dr. Moore, a Popish Priest, nominated Provost, who, contrary to expectation, conducted himself with prudence, and paid great attention to the preservation of the books and manuscripts.

The Church Tithes appointed by Act of Parliament to be paid to the Roman Clergy.

The Protestants of Ireland disarmed by order of Tyrconnel.

Duke Schomberg landed at Bangor with 10,000 men, August 13th.

August 27th, Carrickfergus surrendered upon articles.

The Rev. Mr. Walker appointed Governor of Derry, preparative to the memorable siege there.

On the 1st. day of May, Admiral Herbert attacked the French fleet in Bantry Bay, consisting of 28 ships of the line, under the command of Monsieur Chateau Renaunt, when a desperate and bloody engagement ensued, which was disputed with bravery on each side for the space of four hours, when the French fleet retired. No ships were lost on either side.

One thousand Enniskilliners under Colonel Lloyd, rout 5000 Irish going to Sligo, and killed 700 of them, September 7th.

The

The Brass Coin raised, by calling in the Half-Crowns, and stamping them anew for Crowns, at Dublin, December 3d.

On the failure of Brass, King James had his image impressed on Pewter, which was also to have been made current, had it not been for King William's victory at the Boyne.

1690 April 18th, Sir Cloudesley Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, in sight of the Irish.

June 14th, King William landed at Carrickfergus.

18th, Colonel Luttrell, Governor of Dublin, issues an order, forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, on pain of death.

30th, King William in viewing the Irish Army by the Boyne, narrowly escaped being killed by a cannon ball, which grazed his right shoulder.

Tuesday, July the 1st. The memorable Battle of the Boyne, where Duke Schonberg was killed, and the Irish Army defeated by King William.

July 2d. King James fled to Waterford, thence to France.

September 22d. The Earl of Marlborough landed with several regiments at Cork. Same day the Duke of Grafton was mortally wounded by a musket ball: A Black-smith, who stood at the back of the old Post-office, opposite Sullivan's Quay, taking aim at the Duke just as he was giving the word of command, shot him through the heart, of which he died in a few hours. He was killed on a piece of ground adjoining the South-Mall, which to this day is called Grafton's Alley.

K

Sunday,

Sunday, September 28th; Cork surrendered to the Earl of Marlborough. Next day, being Monday the 29th, the articles were ratified.

October 15th, Kinsale surrendered. Excise on Beer and Ale first imposed by Act of Parliament, November 25th.

1691 Count Schomberg (second son to the late Duke) created Duke of Leinster.

Monsieur St. Ruth sent from France to command the Irish Army.

General Ginckle goes to the Camp at Mullingar.

Sunday July the 12th, was fought the decisive Battle of Aughrim, when, after many severe conflicts and doubtful states, victory was declared in favour of King William: the Irish loss amounted to 7000 men, with their General St. Ruth, who fell by a cannon shot as he came down the hill of Kilcomaden. The loss of the English did not amount to more than 600 killed, and 960 wounded.

July 26th, Galway surrendered upon articles.

October 3d. Civil and Military Articles were agreed on for Limerick, and all the other forts then in possession of the Irish.

October 18th, The French fleet consisting of 18 men of war, 4 fire-ships, and 20 ships of burden, arrived in the Shannon with ammunition and provisions for the relief of Limerick. in two days after the Articles were signed (October 5th.) there was news of their being come to Dingle Bay.

November 1st. The last of the Irish march out of the English Town, many of whom were shipped off for France; 120 of them were

were cast away on a rock in the Shannon. Their horse were shipped off at Cork afterwards.

December 6th, The Transport ships return from France, and bring an account of the mean reception of the Irish who went there, which made several regiments desert, who were not shipped off.

December 23d. Lord Lucan, and the rest of the Irish officers, went off at Cork.

1692 January 19th, Began a great frost in Ireland which held till the middle of February.

March 23d. A proclamation was published, declaring the war of Ireland to be at an end.

The French fleet at La Hogue, destroyed by Admiral Russel, and the famous man of war called the Rising Sun, burnt May 19th.

1693 Bayonets invented and first used in England, September 24th.

Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Lands and Goods in Ireland.

The Battle of Landen, in Flanders, where Luxemburg beat the English, July 29th.

1694 The Bank of England erected.

The Tower of Limerick (being old) fell suddenly; it contained 218 barrels of powder, which by the striking of the stones took fire and blew up; it greatly shattered the town, killing about 100 persons, and wounded many others, February 1st.

King William's Queen Mary died, December 28th.

1695 Captain Walsh, a subject of England, but commanding a French privateer on these Coasts, was taken and hanged, April 15th.

The Parliament of Ireland met, and voted a supply of 163,325 *l.* August 27th.

The Rolls, Records and Papers relative to the Acts of Attainder, and other Acts of King James's Parliament, were cancelled and publicly burnt, October 2d.

1696 Lords Commissioners of Trade first appointed.

French Protestants settle in Ireland, and improve the linen manufacture.

1697 A general Peace, September 20th.

The Magazine of Athlone in Ireland, blew up with lightning, October 27th.

1698 Whitehall Palace burnt, January 4th.

The Czar (Peter) of Muscovy, came to London, January 11th.

William Molyneux, author of Ireland's Case, died in Dublin, October 13th.

1699 The Parliament of Ireland dissolved, May the 30th.

The Parliament of England vested the forfeited Estates of Ireland, in thirteen Trustees, to be sold for the public use, notwithstanding several grants already made.

1700 India silks prohibited to be worn in England.

1701 The Hanoverian Succession to the Crown of England signed by King William, the 12th day of June.

King James II. died at St. Germain's.

1702 King William thrown from his horse and broke his Collar-bone, February 26th. He died at Kensington, March 8th.

Queen Ann crowned, April 23d. War with France, May 4th.

1703 The Commons of Ireland expel Mr. Apgill the House, for his Book asserting the possibility

lity of Translation to the other World without Death.

Captains Kerby and Wade, shot at sea for cowardice, April 4th.

The Grand Seignior deposed, and his throne usurped by his brother, September 29th.

The Duke of Ormond Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

1704 Mr. Rochford, Attorney-General, stabbed with a knife in St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, by Mr. Cheswick, May 21st.

Gibraltar taken by Admiral Sir George Rooke, July 24th.

Battle of Hochstet, where the Duke of Marlborough defeated the confederate forces of French and Bavarians, under the command of Monsieur Tallard, who was killed in the engagement; 13000 were taken prisoners, and the remainder mostly slain or scattered, August 13th. Battle of Blenheim, August 2d.

The number of Popish Clergy in each County in the Kingdom of Ireland, returned to the Clerk of the Council, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for registering the Popish Clergy; 1080 in the whole Kingdom, of which number 4 were in the City, and 58 in the County of Cork.

1705 The Barrack of Dublin began to be built.

1706 *Great Eclipse of the Sun, May 1st. Battle of Ramillies, May 12th.

The Act of Bankruptcy commenced in England.

The Union of England and Scotland signed at London, July 22d.

1707 Battle of Almanza in Spain, April 14th.

The Custom-house of Dublin began to be built.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel was cast away on the Rocks of Scilly, where his body was thrown ashore, October 22d.

- 1708 A Russian Ambassador arrested by a Lace-merchant, which occasioned a law for their protection, July 27th.

Minorca taken by General Stanhope, August the 4th.

The Chevalier St. George's expedition from Dunkirk to Scotland with Count Torbin, March the 6th.

Prince George of Denmark, Husband to Queen Ann, died October 28th, aged 56 years.

- 1709 Mr. Eustace murdered his wife in Smithfield, Dublin, and made his escape, but being pursued by a Constable, they fired a pistol at each other, and both died on the spot.

- 1710 Lewis XV. of France, born February 4th.

The new law passed for adjusting the assize of bread.

Indian Kings had audience of Queen Ann, April 19th.

- 1711 Robert Harley, Esq; (afterwards Earl of Oxford) was stabbed by Anthony Guiscard, who was then under examination before a Committee of the Privy Council, March 8th, since which time, it is made felony of death without benefit of Clergy, to assault, strike, or wound any Privy Counsellor in the execution of his office. Stat. 9, Ann. C. 16.

Great plague began at Copenhagen, May the 22d.

James, Duke of Ormond, sworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, July 3d.

John,

1712 John, Duke of Marlborough, turned out of all his employments, January 1st.

Robert Walpole, Esq; sent to the Tower, January 17th.

Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, both killed in a duel, November 15th.

1713 King of Sweden made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, January 21st.

Peace of Utrecht, July 13th.

1714 A Parliamentary reward offered for discovering the Longitude.

The Protestant doors in the City of Dublin marked with chalk, June 16th.

Queen Ann died, August the 1st.

The Duke of Ormond withdrew himself to France, being impeached June 21st.

George I. crowned October 20th.

1715 The greatest Eclipse of the Sun that had been seen for 500 years, April 22d.

The Rebellion in Scotland began.

The Battle of Preston, where the rebels were defeated, November 13th.

The Battle of Dunblain, the same day, where Argyle routed the rebels.

The Pretender lands at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, December 25th.

1716. Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmare beheaded in London, February 24th.

Justice Hall and Parson Paul hanged, July the 13th, for being concerned in the rebellion.

River Thames dry, both above and below the Bridge, whereby foot passengers went across with great ease, September 14th.

1717 The British linen exported duty free.

1718 Charles, XII. King of Sweden, killed in battle.

A no-

A proclamation published by the Lords Justices of Ireland, offering 10,000 *l.* reward for apprehending the late Duke of Ormond, January 19th. England offered 5000 *l.* for apprehending him, in March.

Colonel Henry Lutterell, shot in a hackney-chair as he was returning home from Lucas's Coffee-house, in Dublin.

The famous Quaker, Sir William Penn, died.

War with Spain in the month of December.

1719 Great thunder and lightning in Dublin, which continued from 2 o'clock in the afternoon 'till five the next morning.

1720 The plague broke out at Marseilles, August 16th.

A Charity Sermon preached at all the Churches in Dublin for the poor Weavers, by order of Government, and the money gathered amounted to 1227 *l.* 14 *s.* 2½ *d.*

1721 Innoculation first tried on criminals with success.

The Quakers allowed to make their affirmation instead of taking an oath, February the 12th.

June 16th, happened the unfortunate accident at the Four-Courts, Dublin, at the trial of the two Mr. Brigantines, for killing a Constable in Golden-lane, whereby 20 were crushed to death, and several wounded, by their crowding out of the Courts upon a false alarm of their being on fire. Peace with Spain.

1722 John, Duke of Marlborough, died June the 16th. Counsellor Layer hanged for treason, March 17th.

Protection

1723 Protection of foreign ministers cancelled, January 17th.

Bills of Pains and Penalties ordered against the Bishop of Rochester, March 2d.

A Patent for coining half-pence, granted to William Wood, Esq; July 24th. Against this Projector, Dean Swift appeared in the character of the Draper, who, in a masterly manner, exposed the designs of the Coiner, and raised such a spirit, as effectually banished him the Kingdom.

Great fire at Stockholm, May 1st.

A severe Edict in France against Protestants, May 14th.

1724 A great Eclipse of the Sun, Monday May the 11th.

1725 John Commer executed at Stephen's-Green, for the murder of Counsellor Hoare.

1726 Three hundred hackney-chairs in London this year.

1727 Sir Isaac Newton died, March 28th.

King George I. died June the 11th.

George II. and Queen Carolina crowned, October the 11th.

A large Whale came on shore at Erris, in the County of Mayo; the jaw-bone was 22 feet long.

1728 The Linen-hall opened in Dublin.

1729 The first burial with linen scarves, at Colonel Groves's funeral, in Dublin, Wednesday the 15th of October.

1730 The Judge, Sheriff, and several other persons died of the gaol distemper, at Blanford Assizes. Hannah Snell, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her.

1731 Law pleadings ordered to be in English.

- 1,309,768 Roman Catholics, and 700,453 Protestants in Ireland, this year.
- 1732 Milan surrendered to the French, December the 19th.
- 1733 The Excise Scheme on wine and tobacco, brought into the House, March 14th.
- 1734 Methodism first took its rise.
Mr. Ford, one of the Fellows of Trinity-College, Dublin, was shot by one of the Scholars.
- 1735 The Derwentwater Estate, forfeited to the Crown in the year 1715, appointed for the support of Greenwich Hospital.
- 1736 Prince Eugene of Savoy, died April 10th.
- 1737 The City of Venice made a free Port. Queen Carolina died, November 20th.
- 1738 The value of the gold coin reduced in Ireland, September 10th.
- 1739 Henry Lord Baron Santry, tried by his Peers, and found guilty of stabbing a man, of which he died, April 27th.
War declared in London against Spain, October 19th.
Portobello taken by Admiral Vernon, November 22d.
The Great Frost began December 26th; a severe North wind for two days before it.
- 1740 Carthagena bombarded by Admiral Vernon. Lord Anson goes out on his Expedition against the Spaniards, and sails round the World in near four years.
- 1741 The Custom-house of Limerick burnt, October the 2d.
Patrick Wisely, a dumb man, was executed at Stephen's-Green, November 7th.

The

1741 The Superb man of war, brought into Kin-fale a Carracca ship, worth 200,000 *l.* December 25th.

The whole town of Omagh in Ireland, consumed by fire, except the Church and four houses, May 4th.

A vessel coming from Wexford to Dublin, with 18 felons; the gaoler, his assistants, and several other persons on board, were by a violent storm, drove on the coast of Wicklow, and all perished, October 2d.

1743 The Battle of Dettingen, June 16th.

1744 War with France, March 31st. Admiral Balchen, in the Victory man of war, lost in October.

Admiral Anson returned from his voyage round the World, June 17th.

A dreadful hurricane in Jamaica, October the 20th.

1745 The Battle of Fontenoy, May 1st.

Cape Breton taken by the English, June the 16th.

The Pretender landed in Scotland, July 27th; the whole Kingdom in rebellion.

The Battle of Preston Pans, between Sir John Cope and the rebels, when the former was defeated, September 21st.

Dean Swift died October 25th; he left 12,000 *l.* to build and endow an Hospital for the reception of lunatics and ideots.

Captain Loftus, of the horse, in the King of Spain's service, and Daniel Corbet, a Priest (both taken in the Spanish ship, brought into Cork by the Ambuscade privateer) were brought to Dublin, and lodged in the Castle, December 26th.

- 1746 Battle of Falkirk, January 17th. Battle of Culloden, April 16th. Battle of St. Lazaro, May 31st. Battle of Placentia, June 15th.

Admirals Matthews and Lestock, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, February 17th.

Madrafs taken by the English.

The Duke of Ormond died in France, was brought back to England and buried at Westminster, May 22d.

The two Lords, Kilmarnock and Balmerino, beheaded August 18th.

Mr. Ratcliffe, titular Earl of Derwentwater, tried on his attainder in 1715, found guilty November 2d, and beheaded December 28th.

- 1747 A bottle that held two hogsheds, blown at Leith in Scotland, January 7th.

Lord Lovat beheaded at Tower-hill for high-treason, April the 9th.

Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, September 16th.

The Clanship of Scotland entirely subverted, and the liberty of Englishmen given them.

A fire in the City of Moscow, which consumed 5000 houses, June 1st.

The town of Mullingar in the County of Westmeath, almost consumed by fire, July the 29th.

- 1748 Wednesday, January 27th, an accidental fire broke out in the prison of Kinsale, which burnt with great fury for five hours, and though the doors were thrown open, and all imaginable assistance given, 54 prisoners perished in the flames.

Bottles were first blown in the new Glass-house on the North-wall Dublin, April 7th.

The

The peace of Aix la Chapelle, signed there
October 18th.

- 1749 An earthquake in Scotland, February 14th.
A general peace proclaimed at Dublin,
February 17th.

The Count de la Galliffoniere, Governor of
Canada; commits the first hostilities in Nova
Scotia, April 20th. The Chevalier de la
Corne and Father Loutre defeat Major Law-
rence near the Mouth of St. John's River.

Captain Rous, in the sloop Albany, takes
a French ship laden with stores, and carries
her into Hallifax.

Four English vessels are seized in the har-
bour of Louisbourg.

Mr. Charles Lucas of the City of Dublin
Apothecary, was voted an enemy to his coun-
try, by the honourable House of Commons,
and to be committed close prisoner to his Ma-
jesty's gaol of Newgate, Monday October 16th.

- 1750 The Dublin Society was incorporated by
his Majesty's Letters Patent, April 2d.

The Spanish gold prohibited in Ireland, Oc-
tober 10th.

One Jane Smith, a Fisherman's wife, in the
town of Kinsale, was brought to bed of four
boys, all well, and likely to live; she was
so overjoyed at her safe delivery and easy la-
bour, that she invited her neighbours to take
share of a barrel of ale, which was placed at
the bed's foot for that purpose: the children
were baptized by the names of George, Fre-
derick, William and Edward, October 23d.

Sunday night, October 28th, Mr. Rowe an
eminent Painter in Aungier-street Dublin,
went to bed in very good health, and about
five

five o'clock in the morning, he started out of his sleep, and struck his wife with his elbow (by accident) when she cried out, You have killed me: He replied, I am dead myself, and never spoke after.

1751 M. de Villiers drives away the English Ohio Company from the Banks of that River.

1752 The French continue their encroachments, and strengthen the fort of Crown-Point.

New-Style commenced in Ireland, Wednesday September 2d, next day was counted the 14th.

1753 The Jews naturalized by Parliament, but soon repealed.

The British Museum founded.

Colonel Washington sets out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie, October 14th.

1754 The Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, December 11th.

M. de Contrecoeur destroys Logg's-Town in April, and obliges Captain Trent to abandon Fort Monongahela, situated on the forks of that River, May 20th.

May 24th, Washington defeats a detachment of Contrecoeur's, commanded by Tupperville.

June 12th, Contrecoeur takes possession of the outlines of a fort planned by the English, and when finished, calls it Fort du Quesne.

June 20th, The forts Beau-sejour and Bay Verte reduced.

July 3d, Villiers obliges Washington to capitulate in Fort Necessity.

1755 June 10th, The Alcide and Lys French ships of war taken by Admiral Boscawen, which may be justly deemed the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

July

July 9th, General Braddock's army defeated and himself killed near Fort du Quesne.

September 7th, General Dieskau attacks General Johnson in his camp near Lake George, and is defeated and taken prisoner.

A great earthquake at Lisbon, Saturday the 1st. of November.

1756 May 18th, Great Britain declared War against France.

May 20th, An engagement between the Admirals Byng and Galliffoniere, off Minorca.

June 26th, Calcutta taken by the Nabob, and the garrison trust into the black-hole, where 123 persons perished in a miserable manner for want of air.

June 29th, Fort St. Philip in Minorca commanded by General Blakeney, surrendered to the French under the command of Marshal Richlieu.

August 14th, Fort Oswego taken by the French. Hanoverian Troops arrived in England.

August 29th, Saxony invaded by the King of Prussia.

December 1st, His first action with Count Brown at Lowositz.

1757 Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, the 5th of January, in the following manner: On the above day, the King went from Trianon to Versailles, to visit Madame Victorie; about six in the evening, as his Majesty was just stepping into his coach to return to Trianon, a man who had concealed himself between the hind wheels, rushed forward with his hat on, made his way to the King's person, thro' the guards (one of whom he even

1757 even shoved against the Dauphin) and struck his Majesty on the right side, of which the King only complained by saying, *That man has given me a violent blow, he must be either mad or drunk.* But having perceived that his hand, which he clapped to his side, was bloody, he said, *I am wounded, seize that fellow, but don't kill him.* His Majesty was immediately carried to his apartment. The wound (which from the very first was not thought dangerous) was given with a sharp-pointed knife, which glanced upwards between the fourth and fifth rib, and was not of any considerable depth. The villain who committed this attempt was a native of Arras: The weapon he made use of was found upon him, and proved to be a common clasp knife with two blades: at first it was feared it may be poisoned; but he assured the contrary, and the experiments that were made with it on several animals, made good his assertion; however the wound was so slight, that his Majesty recovered in a few days, and was able to attend in council. For this crime, Damien was tried and convicted, and on Monday the 28th of March, 1757, he was executed in the following manner. Towards three o'clock in the evening, notice was given to the Commissaries, that every thing was ready for the execution; upon which they instantly repaired to the Town-Hall, preceded according to custom, by the Officers and Archers of the Lieutenant of the Short Robe. Several days before, there had been prepared, at the common place of execution, called the Greve, a space of one hundred feet square, surrounded with pallisades, and

1757 and having no entrance open, but in one corner, for the admission of the Criminal, and for communication with the Town-hall: this space was guarded on the inside by the Lieutenant of the Short Robe (whose function on these occasions answers to that of the Sheriff in England) and his company, and on the outside by the soldiers of the Foot-Watch: the horse patrol was posted in the Square of Veaux, the avenues of the Greve were lined at proper distances by detachments of the French guards, as also the way from the Hall of Justice to the Church of Notre-Dame: there were also Corps de Guards stationed at all the quarters and principal street ends of the town. In short, all the necessary precautions were taken to secure the public order and tranquillity. The Criminal being arrived at the Church of Notre-Dame, he acquitted himself of the ceremony of the Amende Honorable, in the form prescribed by his sentence, with an air of contrition and repentance: he was accompanied by two Divines, who did not quit him till his last breath. Being come to the Greve, he desired to speak with the Commissaries, who gave orders for him to be brought up to them in the Town-hall, which he accordingly was: all the declaration he made to them, was no more than to ask pardon of the Arch-bishop, for the injurious expressions he had used concerning him, to declare that his wife and daughter were innocent, and to recommend them to the charity of the Commissaries; and in fine, he declared that in his crime there was neither plot or accomplice. Both the Commissaries and Divines

1757 united in exhortations to him, to avail himself of these last moments for discovering all he knew, but he persisted in averring that he had nothing more to declare. It is also to be observed, that during this time, the Divines had several times presented a crucifix to him, which he respectfully kissed. The Commissaries seeing there was nothing more to be expected from the Criminal's declarations, ordered him to be led back to the Greve. He waited there some considerable time, because the executioner had not been careful enough to have every thing ready, for which he was afterwards punished by commitment, for several days to the dungeon. When Damiens was stripped, it was observed, that he surveyed and considered all his body and limbs with attention, and that he looked round with firmness on the vast concourse of spectators. Towards five o'clock he was placed on the scaffold, which had been erected in the middle of the inclosed Area, and was raised about three feet and a half from the ground; the length from eight to nine feet, and of about the same breadth. The Criminal was instantly tied, and afterwards fastened by iron gyves, which confined him under the arms, and above the thighs: the first torment he underwent, was that of having his hand burnt in a flame of brimstone, the pain of which made him send forth such a terrible cry as might be heard a great way off; a moment afterwards he raised his head, and looked for some time, earnestly at his hand, without renewing his cries, and without expressing any passion, or breaking out into any imprecation: to this first torment

1757 ment succeeded that of pinching him with red hot pinchers, in the arms, thighs and breasts ; at each pinch he was heard to shriek in the same manner as when his hand was burnt ; he looked and gazed at each wound, and his cries ceased as soon as the pinching was over. They afterwards poured boiling oil and melted lead and rosin into every wound, except those of the breast, which produced in all those circumstances, the same effect as the two first tortures. The tenor of his articulated exclamations at times, was as follows : *Strengthen me, Lord God, strengthen me ! Lord God, have pity on me ! O Lord, my God, what do I not suffer ! Lord God, give me patience !* At length they proceeded to the ligatures of his arms, legs and thighs, in order to dismember him ; this preparation was very long and painful, the cords tied, bearing grievously on the fresh wounds ; this drew new cries from the sufferer, but did not hinder him from viewing and considering himself with a strange and singular curiosity. The horses having been put to the draught, the pulls were repeated for a long time, with frightful cries on the part of the sufferer, the extension of whose members was incredible, and yet nothing gave signs of the dismemberment taking place. In spite of the straining efforts of the horses, which were young and vigorous, and perhaps too much so, being the more restive and unmanageable for drawing in concert ; this last torment had now lasted for more than an hour, without any prospect of its ending. The Physicians and Surgeons certified to the Commissioners, that it was almost impossible to accomplish

1757 **com**plish the dismemberment, if the action of the horses was not aided by cutting the principal sinews, which might, indeed, suffer a length of extension, but could not be separated without an amputation; upon this attestation the Commissaries sent an order to the executioner, to make such an amputation, with regard especially to the night coming on, as it seemed to them fitting that the execution should be over before the close of the day. In consequence of this order, the sinews of the sufferer were cut at the joints of the arms and thighs, the horses then drew afresh, and, after several pulls, a thigh and arm were seen to sunder from the body; Damiens still looked at this painful separation, and seemed to preserve some sense and knowledge after both thighs and one arm were thus severed from his body; nor was it till the other arm went away that he expired. As soon as it was certain that there was no life left, the body and scattered limbs were thrown into a fire prepared for that purpose near the scaffold, where they were all reduced to ashes. The next day after various formality, in consequence of the execution, upon the conclusion of the Attorney-General, with regard to the family of Damiens, a sentence was issued, ordering his father, wife and daughter, to quit the Kingdom immediately, and for ever, under pain of death, if ever they are found in it. As to the brothers and sisters they were enjoined to change their names, and the demolition of the house in which Damiens was born, was also ordered.—This account being taken from a work published in four volumes at Paris, entitled,

1757 entitled, *Pieces Originales et Procedures du Proces fait a Robert Francois D'Amiens, &c.* concludes his relation, with the following judicious remarks.

“ Thus with respect to Damiens himself,
 “ and his family, was this procedure ended,
 “ on the fair review of which it will appear,
 “ that the whole of this affair is cleared up,
 “ and that this attempt on Lewis XV. was
 “ the result of nothing but the madness of a
 “ poor wretch, who (as it plainly appeared
 “ in the course of the trial) ought long be-
 “ fore to have been locked up in a mad-
 “ house; so that whatever atrociousness
 “ there was in his crime, the detestation so
 “ justly due to it, is entirely lost in considera-
 “ tion of his being deprived of his senses,
 “ which rendered him rather an object of the
 “ deepest compassion, than of those infernal
 “ tortures at which humanity shudders, and
 “ can hardly admit of a case being possible
 “ to exist, wherein it could be allowable to
 “ use them, or to forget, in any Criminal,
 “ his being a fellow-creature.”

A number of depositions concurred to form a complete proof of his having been long out of his mind. Among others Madame de Saint Rheuze, a lady to whom he had been servant declared, that she turned him away from having observed his madness; that to specify one instance thereof, when he had the choice of several rooms to lodge in, he had chosen a garret almost wholly uncovered, into which it rained and snowed; that, when the Deponent wanted to send him on an errand, he would excuse himself on the pretence of vapours;

1757 vapours; that he would often look at himself in the glasses of the apartment; and that he was always talking to himself; but that, for the rest, she knew no other harm of him whilst he staid with her. In short, there was hardly a deposition taken about him, that did not manifestly prove him to be downright mad.

January 30th, Calcutta re-taken by Colonel Clive (afterwards Lord Clive.)

February 5th The Nabob defeated by him at Platfie in the East-Indies.

March 14th, Admiral Byng was shot on the gallies at Portsmouth harbour, for suffering the French fleet (under the command of Galliffioniere) to make their escape from him off the Island of Minorca, May 20th, 1756. The members of his court-martial were unanimously of opinion, that he fell under the 12th Article of War, which positively ordered death to any person, who, in the time of action should withdraw, keep back, or not come into fight, or who should not do his utmost, through either motives of cowardice, negligence, or disaffection. How far this unfortunate man was innocent, or culpable, we stand too near the transaction to judge; however, the following remarkable inscription, is cut on his tomb at South-hill, Bedfordshire, according to Anderson.

“ To the perpetual disgrace of public justice,
 “ The Hon. John Byng fell a Martyr to political
 “ persecution, March 14th, 1757; when bravery
 “ and loyalty were insufficient securities for the
 “ Life and honour of a Naval Officer.”

March 24th, Colonel Clive took Chandernagore. March

1757 March 26th, He defeats the Nabob again, deposes him, and raises Jaffer Ali Cawn to that dignity.

April 21st, The Austrians are defeated at Reichenberg by the Prince of Bevern.

May 6th, The King of Prussia defeats Count Brown at Auwall near Prague.

20th, The trenches opened against Prague. Siege raised, June 19th.

June 18th, The King of Prussia defeated by Count Daun at Collin.

July the 25th, The Duke of Cumberland worsted by M. d'Estres at Hastenbeck.

August 9th, M. de Montcalm takes Fort-William-Henry in North-America.

30th, Marshal Lehwald worsted by Marshal Apraxin, the Russian General at Norkitten.

September 8th, Convention signed by the Duke of Cumberland at Cloister-Seven.

October 1st, The British armament returns from Rochfort, having blown up a small fort on the Isle of Aix.

November 5th, The King of Prussia defeats the army of the Empire at Rosbach.

11th, Schweidnitz surrendered to the Austrians.

22d, Count Daun defeats the Prince of Bevern near Breslau.

December 5th, The King of Prussia defeats Count Daun at Lissa.

21st, And retakes Breslau.

23d, Captain William Death of the Terrible Privateer of Lopdon, killed in an engagement with the Vengeance Privateer of St. Maloes.—The annals of mankind cannot shew an effort of more desperate courage than was

1757 was exerted under the command of said Captain Death: he had, in the beginning of his cruize, made prize of a rich merchant ship, and with this was returning home to England in triumph, when he had the misfortune to fall in with the Vengeance Privateer of St. Maloes, much his superior in force, he having but 26 guns, the enemy 36, and a proportionable number of men. The Terrible's prize was soon taken, and converted against her; but though so unequally matched, Captain Death maintained a furious engagement that cannot be paralleled in the annals of any Country. The French commander and his second were killed, with two-thirds of his company; but much more dreadful was the slaughter on board the Terrible. When the enemy boarded it, they only found one scene of slaughter, silence and desolation. Of two hundred men only sixteen were found remaining, and the ship itself so shattered as scarcely to be kept above water. The following are the remarkable names of the officers, viz. Captain Death, Lieutenants Spirit and Ghost, Boatswain Butcher, Quarter-Master Debble of the Terrible Privateer, launched out of Execution-Dock in London.

1758 February 23d, Hoya taken from the French.
28th, The Foudroyant and Orphee French men of war, taken by Admiral Osborne.

March 5th, Surat taken by the English.

Hessian Troops arrived in England. Minden taken by the French, March 14th.

18th, Embden taken by Admiral Holmes.

April 16th, Schweidnitz taken by the King of Prussia:

April

1758 April 29th, M. d'Ache worsted by Admiral Pocock.

May 1st, Senegal in Africa, taken by the English.

3d, The King of Prussia enters Moravia. He invests Olmutz, May 27th.

June 2d, Fort St. David's in the East-Indies, taken by the French.

8th, The Duke of Marlborough burns 100 sail of shipping at St. Maloes.

23d, The Prince de Clermont defeated at Crevelt by Prince Ferdinand.

25th, Count Daun obliges the King of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz.

July 5th, Lord Howe slain. General Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderago, July 8th.

23d, The Prince d'Issembourg defeated by the Duke de Broglio, at Sanderhausen.

26th, The Island of Cape Breton taken by the English.

August 3d, M. d'Ache worsted again by Admiral Pocock in the East-Indies.

5th, M. de Chevert defeated at Meer by Baron Imhoff.

6th, Cherbourg taken and its Pier destroyed by the English.

27th, Fort Fontiniac taken by the English.

September 9th, General Bligh's Rear Guard defeated by the French at St. Cas Bay.

25th, The King of Prussia defeats the Russians at Zorndorff.

30th, General Oberg defeated at Lanwerhagan by the Prince de Soubize.

October 14th, The King of Prussia's Camp at Hochkirchen surprized by Count Daun, and Marshal Keith slain.

N

November

1758 November 10th, Part of the Suburbs of Dresden set on fire by order of the Prussian Governor.

24th, Fort du Quesne taken by General Forbes.

December 29th, The Island of Goree on the Coast of Guinea, taken by the English.

The French General Lally is repulsed at Tanjour in the East-Indies, and besieges Madras without success.

This year an attempt was made to assassinate his most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, on Sunday night the 3d. of September, when Antony Alvarez Ferreira, and Joseph de Policarpo de Azevedo lay in wait for his Majesty, who was then in his carriage returning from a private visit, and fired two shots at his Majesty's person, from blunderbusses loaded with powder and slugs, six of which lodged in his Majesty's body, which wounded and dilacerated from the right shoulder along the arm and down to the elbow on the outside, and also on the inner part of the same, and proceeded so far as to offend the breast; however, the slugs were extracted, and his Majesty recovered.

1759 January 18, Joseph Mascarenhas Duke of Aveiro, Francis Affizes Marquis of Tavora, Lady Elenor, Marchioness of Tavora, Lewis Bernard Marquis of Tavora, Don Jerome Count of Attouguia, Joseph-Maria of Tavora, Adjutant of the Military Orders of the Marquis his father, Blaize-Joseph Romeiro, Corporal in the command or company under the direction of the Criminals; John Michael, attending Page to Joseph Duke of Aveiro, Emanuel

1759 **manuel Alvares Ferreira**, Keeper of the Wardrobe to the said Duke of Aveiro, and **Antonio Alvares Ferreira** (one of the two Criminals who fired the shots) were executed in the following manner, for attempting to assassinate the King of Portugal. **Joseph Duke of Aveiro** was broken on the wheel, by the rupture of the eight bones of his legs and arms, was then burnt alive with the scaffold on which he was executed, till all were reduced into ashes and powder, which were then thrown into the sea, that there may be no more notice taken of him or his memory; his estate confiscated to the use of the Crown (being divested of all his honours and titles previous to his execution) his dwelling-house demolished and rent in pieces, reduced to ashes and covered with salt, in order to obliterate every memorial and remembrance of his name. **Antonio Alvares Ferreira**, and **Joseph de Policarp de Arzevedo**, who fired at his Majesty, the latter having made his escape, the former was burnt alive, and his ashes thrown into the sea. **Lady Tavora** had her head severed from her body, being afterwards burnt to ashes, and thrown into the sea. The rest of the Criminals suffered the same death, as the Duke of Aveiro.

January 10th, Battle of Wandwash.

April 11th, London Bridge (a temporary one) burnt and totally destroyed.

13th, Prince d'Issembourg defeated and slain at Bergen by the Duke de Broglie.

May 1st, Guadaloupe surrendered to General Barrington.

26th, Marigalante, Grenada and St. Martin,

1759 taken by Captain Cooke, by virtue of a commission from Sir Charles Hardy, at the head of a number of Privateers, who put themselves under his command.

July 5th, Admiral Rodney bombards Havre de Grace.

23d, The Prussian General Wedel defeated at Zullichau by the Count de Soltikoff, the Russian General.

25th, Fort Niagara, in America, taken by General Johnson.

28th, Ticonderoga taken by General Amherst.

August 1st, The Battle of Minden, where M. Contades was defeated by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. At this Battle, the English Infantry, particularly the regiments of Waldegrave and Kingsley, behaved with the most extraordinary bravery against the French Cavalry, and forced them to retreat with great loss. The British Cavalry lost their share in the glory of the action, owing to their commander's not instantly obeying, or sufficiently understanding the orders of Prince Ferdinand; hence the critical minute passed away, which otherwise would, in all probability, have left the French without an army in Germany. The loss of the French in this action amounted to about 7000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners, among whom were many officers of considerable rank. The loss of the allies was not more than 2000. The English, as they gained the greatest glory, so they were the greatest sufferers: 1329 of the killed and wounded were of that Nation, viz. 292 killed, and 1037 wounded.

August

1759 August 3d, Leipzig taken by the army of the Empire.

4th, Crown-Point taken by Gen. Amherst.

10th, General Wunsch skirmishes with the army of the Empire, and defeats one of the wings.

12th, The King of Prussia defeated at Cunnerdorf by Count Soltikoff.

18th, Admiral de la Clue defeated by Admiral Boscawen.

September 5th, Dresden taken by the army of the Empire.

18th, Quebec taken by General Townsend, after a battle with the French on the Plains of Abraham (September 13th) in which General Wolfe, though victorious, is slain. M. de Montcalm, the French commander in chief, was also killed in the action.

November 20th, Munster reduced by the Hanoverians.

A Corps of 12000 Prussians under General Finck, surrenders to the Austrians at Maxen.

November 20th, Sir Edward Hawke obtains a victory over the French squadron under the command of M. Conflans, off Quiberon Bay. The battle continued for some time, with doubtful success, but victory at last declared for the English; about four in the afternoon, the Formidable of 80 guns and 1000 men, commanded by M. de St. Andre du Verger, Rear Admiral; struck her colours, and about the same time, the Superbe and Thesee of 74 guns each, went to the bottom; the Heros of 74 guns, struck and hauled down her colours in token of submission, and came to an anchor, but the wind was so strong, and the

1759 sea so violently agitated, that no boat could be sent to take possession of her. The *Soleil-Royal* of 80 guns and 1200 men, commanded by Conflans, sheltered by the darkness of the night, came to an anchor in the midst of the British Squadron, but as soon as the dawn of day appeared, Conflans ordered her cable to be cut and she drove on shore. Hawke no sooner saw the French Admiral, than he made a signal to the *Essex* of 64 guns, to slip her cable and pursue the flying Frenchman; the Captain of the *Essex* readily obeyed, but ran on a Sand-bank, where she was lost, together with the *Resolution* of 74 guns, another ship of the British Squadron. The greater part of their stores, together with all their men were, however saved, and the wrecks set on fire to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. In the mean time the *Soleil Royal* lay beating on the shore, and the French observing the English preparing to destroy her, set her on fire. The English, therefore, returned, and reduced the *Heros*, which was also aground, to ashes; and the *Juste*, another of their large ships, perished in the mouth of the River Loire. Next morning the storm increased to such a degree, that seven French ships of war threw over board their cannon and stores in order to expedite their escape.

In this Battle, which may be justly considered as one of the most dangerous and important that ever happened in any war between the two Nations, only one Lieutenant and thirty-nine men were killed, and 202 wounded; for had Conflans reached his place of destination and escaped our Squadron, the whole strength

of

1759 of the Duke D'Aguillon's army, consisting of 25,000 men, were to be landed on the Western parts of Ireland, there to be left to try their skill: among these were the five Irish Brigades and one Scotch, who had among themselves divided all the estates of the nobility and gentry in the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare and Galway, and such parts as they expected to meet most friends. Conflans was most assuredly ordered to leave them there, and the Duke and those with him, were to make a conquest of the whole Island, or lose their lives in the attempt; it is certainly true, that the Duke D'Aguillon had then in his pocket a commission from the French King as Viceroy of Ireland. Both squadrons put to sea on the same day; Hawke sailed from Torbay, and Conflans from Brest, on the 14th of November, 1759. The British fleet consisted of 23 ships of the line besides frigates, that of the French, 21 ships of the line and several frigates: the French line had 4270 men more than the English. One remark that should not be forgotten, is, when Hawke ordered his ship to reserve her fire, to pass by all the others, and to be laid alongside of the *Soleil Royal*, the best ship in the French Navy, and commanded by the French Admiral Conflans, the Master remonstrated on the almost inevitable danger of the Coast: Hawke answered, *You have done your duty in this remonstrance, now obey my orders, and lay me alongside the French Admiral.* A French ship of 74 guns, generously put herself between them; Hawke was obliged to bestow her the fire he had reserved for a greater occasion, and with one

1759 one broadside sunk her to the bottom. By this defeat, the projected invasion that so long alarmed the apprehensions of Great Britain, was rendered abortive, and a finishing stroke given to the naval power of the enemy.— Those who think such matters deserving of their notice, may observe, that this decisive naval engagement, the surrender of the Prussian Troops at Maxen, and the taking of Munster, all happened on the same day, the 20th of November, 1759.

December 4th, A Prussian detachment under General Durecke, defeated at Meissen by the Austrians, in which engagement General Durecke was wounded and taken prisoner.

1760 February 2d, Timmory on the Coast of Comandul taken by the English.

10th, The English took Arcott on the said Coast.

15th, The Ramilies of 90 guns, lost near Plymouth, and all on board but 25 perished.

18th, The Dunkirk Squadron under Commodore Thurot, landed about 700 men in the Bay of Carrickfergus in Ireland.

20th, There was a bloody action between a Prussian Corps under General Zelteritz, and an Austrian Corps under General Beck, in which the former was defeated.

21st, Articles of Capitulation agreed on between Monsieur Donsonlier, Commandant of the second Battalion of Ortoix, authorised by Monsieur Flobert, Brigadier of the Army of the King of France, commandant in chief of 1500 men; and Lieutenant-Colonel John Jennings, commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces in Carrickfergus.

I. That

1760 I. That the Garrison of Carrickfergus, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jennings, Captains Lord Viscount Wallingford and Humphry Bland; Lieutenants, Benjamin Hall, Francis Buihel Sill, and Hercules Ellis; Ensigns, Valentine Reed, William M'Donnell and George Jolland; together with 11 serjeants, 10 corporals, 5 drummers, and 162 private men of his Britannick Majesty's 62d. Regiment of Foot, with 4 pieces of artillery, do remain prisoners of war; and that they shall continue in Ireland upon their parole, and not carry arms till they are exchanged for an equal number of men, which exchange shall be made within the space of one month, or as soon after, as possibly ships can be got ready, to convey them to France. *Agreed.*

II. The Castle to be delivered up, with all the stores in it, but the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers to have their swords returned, and all the baggage belonging to the whole shall be saved. *Agreed.*

III. The Town and Castle of Carrickfergus, neither to be plundered, nor burnt, nor the inhabitants misused; and this to be most solemnly complied with. *Agreed*, the inhabitants furnishing the provisions which shall be regulated between the Mayor and Monsieur Donsonlier.

IV. If any officers or soldiers should be left behind, either wounded or sick, all possible care shall be taken of them, and not to be detained as prisoners, but shall have liberty to return to France the first opportunity that offers. *Agreed.*

O

Signed

1760

Signed and exchanged at Carrickfergus,
the 21st of February, 1760.

JOHN JENNINGS.

DONSONLIER.

February the 28th, Captain Elliot of the *Æolus*, in company with the *Pallas* and *Brilliant* frigates, attacked and took Monsieur Thurot's squadron (off the Isle of Man) consisting of the *Marshal Bellisle* of 44 guns and 545 men, including troops, M. Thurot commander, who was killed, *La Blonde* of 32 guns and 400 men, commanded by Captain *La Kayce*, and the *Terpsichore* of 26 guns and 300 men, commanded by Captain *Defraudals*.—Thurot's real name was O'Farrel; he was well acquainted with the Irish coast, where he had frequently been with counterband goods. His grandfather, who followed the fortune of James II. was a native of that Kingdom; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he was called after her.

March 17th, The Austrians took Zeitz, and made the Prussian garrison prisoners of war.

April 28th, Brigadier General Murray attacked the French before Quebec, but was repulsed.

May 5th, Earl Ferrers hanged at Tyburn, for the murder of Johnson his steward.

15th, The French raised the siege of Quebec.

June 23d. The Prussian General *Fouquet*, totally defeated by Baron *Laudohn*, and himself and most of his army of about 15000 men, were made prisoners.

30th, The French took *Marpurg*, by capitulation.

July

1760 July 3d, A terrible fire in the Rope-house at Portsmouth, which did 100,000 ~~l.~~ damage.

15th, The Castle of Dillenbourg surrendered to the French by capitulation.

Same day there was a bloody action at Emsdorf, between a body of the allies under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and another of the French under Monsieur Glaubitz, in which most of the latter were killed or taken. This was the battle in which Elliot's Light-horse signalized themselves so conspicuously.

26th, The Austrians took Glatz by storm.

31st, The French reserve of about 30,000 men, under the Chevalier de Muy, was totally defeated by the allies at Warbourg, and upwards of 3000 of the former were killed and taken.

August 5th, The French and Saxons took Gottingen.

10th, The French took Zingenhayn by capitulation.

15th. The King of Prussia gained a signal victory over the Austrians under General Laudohn, who lost upwards of 10,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon. Same day Lord George Sackville was tried and degraded for misconduct.

20th, The Imperialists were repulsed by the Prussians under General Hulsen, near Torgau.

September 6th, The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick surprized the French at Zierenberg, and made 500 prisoners.

8th, Montreal and all Canada surrendered to the English by capitulation.

1760 10th, The Town of Marburg taken by the light troops of the allies, and a French Magazine destroyed.

19th, The Count of Lusatia defeated General Wangenheim at Dramsfield.

An Algerine Xebecque of 20 guns and full of men, was stranded at Mount's-Bay, being the first that has been seen in England these 23 years past.

October 3d, The Town and Castle of Cleves surrendered by capitulation to the allies.

9th, Berlin surrendered to the Austrians and Russians by capitulation.

13th, The Austrians and Russians evacuated Berlin.

14th, The City of Wittenberg surrendered to the Imperialists by capitulation.

16th, The Hereditary Prince attacked the French on the lower Rhine, under Monsieur Castries, but was repulsed.

21st, Wirtemberg evacuated by the Imperialists.

25th, King George II. died in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign.

November 3d, The King of Prussia gained a complete victory over Marshal Daun near Torgau; it was one of the most desperate and bloody battles that has been fought this war, and the Austrians lost upwards of 2000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 40 pieces of cannon.

November 4th, Torgau retaken by the Prussians.

18th, The Sessions of Parliament opened by his present Majesty, with a most gracious speech from the throne.

December 10th, Three thousand Prussian Hussars took Rostock.

1761 January 15th, Pondicherry in the East-Indies taken from the French. General Lally and the garrison made prisoners by Colonel Coote.

February the 14th, The Prussian General Sporcken, defeated the French and Saxons at Langensaltz, and took 5000 prisoners.

Marshal Broglio defeated Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Stangerode, and took 2000 prisoners.

Saturday, 6th of June, 1761, A Transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk.

7th, Bellisle taken from the French by General Hodgson and Commodore Keppel.

29th, General Sporcken defeated by M. Broglio on the Dymel.

July 16th, Marshal Broglio, and the Prince de Soubise defeated at Kirch Denckern, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and the British forces under the Marquis of Granby, 2000 men were killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners.

17th, The tide ebbed and flowed four times in an hour at Whitby in England.

20th, Prince Henry of Brunswick killed in a skirmish with Broglio, near Munster.

August 30th, The garrison of Dorsten taken by Prince Ferdinand.

September 8th, George III. married to his Queen, the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

September 22d, George III. and Queen Charlotte crowned; the finest sight ever seen in England.

October

1761 October 1st, Baron Laudohn took Schweidnitz from the Prussians, by a coup de main, and made 5000 prisoners.

5th, Prince Xavier of Saxony took Wolfenbuttle.

6th, Mr. Perrot a bankrupt hanged for imbezzling his effects in England.

November 1st, Coals first discovered in Scotland.

December 16th, Colberg taken by the Russians under General Butterlin.

Dominica taken from the French by Lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas.

1762 January 4th, War declared by England against Spain.

10th, Porter raised two-pence per gallon.

February 5th, Martinico taken from the French by General Monckton and Admiral Rodney.

28th, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent's, taken from the French, by a detachment of Admiral Rodney's fleet, under the command of Commodore Swanton, with Brigadier Walsh and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

Thirteen Whales driven ashore in different parts of England.

March 16th, A cessation of hostilities between Russia and Prussia signed.

21st, The Hermione Spanish register'd ship taken.—It was computed that an accomptant would take six months (without intermission day or night) to estimate the value of this prize, allowing him to reckon the specie at the rate of 5*l* a minute.

The affair of Cock-lane Ghost detected.

May

1762 May 6th, The English forces arrived at Lisbon.

9th, Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.

15th, Braganza in the same Kingdom, taken by the Spaniards.

24th, The City of Chaves also surrendered to the Spaniards under Count O'Reilly.

War declared by Portugal against Spain.

June 15th, War declared by Spain against Portugal.

18th, The Danes invested Hamburg.

20th, France declared war against Portugal.

24th, St. John's in Newfoundland taken by the French, but retaken September 18th.

24th, The French army under Monsieur de Castries defeated at Graebenstein, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and the Marquis of Granby; 162 officers, and 2750 privates were made prisoners, and the French army totally routed.

July 7th, The English landed on the Island of Cuba.

A Revolution in Russia. Catherine II. ascended the throne July 9th. Peter III. the deposed Emperor, signed his abdication, gave up his sword, and was committed to prison July the 6th; what became of him afterwards is not certainly known, further than his being murdered, or having died a natural death the 16th day of the same month.

August 12th, The Havannah taken from the Spaniards by the British forces under the command of General Lord Albemarle, Admiral Sir George Pocock, and Commodore Keppel. The treasure found here may be said to equal

1762 equal a national subsidy. The Neptuno of 70 guns, Asia 64, and Europa 64, Spanish line of battle ships, were sunk at the entrance of the harbour; the Tyger of 70 guns, Reyna 70, Soverano 70, Infanta 70, Aquilon 70, America 60, Conquistado 60, San Genaro 60, San Antonio 60, Vinganaza 24, Thetis 24, and Marte 18 guns, surrendered to the British commanders in the harbour of the Havannah, besides two ships of war that were on the stocks, and several merchant ships in the harbour.

An EPIGRAM on the above.

"Spain, jealous and proud, sorely vext to be told
Her Havannah was lost, her Ships, Castles and Gold,
Charg'd her Governor home for surrend'ring the place
So much to his own, and his Country's disgrace:
A place, said the Court, which in every part
Was render'd so strong, both by Nature and Art,
So impregnable thought, that we cannot conceive
For your giving it up, what excuse you can have.
To which he replied with a confident air,
Sirs, my plea is, that Keppel and Pocock were there.

Havannah Prize-Money. The first distribution, paid October 18th, 1762, amounting to 516185*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commander in Chief	86030	17	2
Admiral	86030	17	2
General Elliot	17206	3	5
Commodore Keppel	17206	3	5

Two Major-Generals 4839*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* each,
7 Brigadiers 1382*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* each, 51 Field-
Officers 379*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* each, 183 Captains
130*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* each, 599 Subalterns 80*l.*
15*s.* 9*d.*

1762 15 s. 9 d. each, 763 Sergeants 6 l. 6 s. 10 d. each, 749 Corporals 4 l. 16 s. 10 d. each, 12100 Privates 2 l. 17 s. 11 d. each. Navy's share of Prize Money. Each Captain 1125 l. 1 s. 0 d. Each Lieutenant 86 l. 1 s. 8 d. Warrants 43 l. 8 s. 4 d. Petty Officers 12 l. 2 s. 4 d. Seamen 2 l. 10 s. 4 d. each.

August 12th, George Prince of Wales born the day the Havannah was taken.

24th, Almeyda in Portugal surrendered to the Spaniards.

September 30th, A dreadful cannonade at Bucker Muhl. This post was no more than a Bridge over the Ohme, defended by a slight redoubt on one side, and by a mill on the other. The allies had no cover except the redoubt, nor the French except the mill. A dreadful fire and cannonade with grape shot was supported between these two resolute bodies, without a moment's intermission, or the least slackening on one side or the other, for near fifteen hours, from the dawn of day to dark night: Neither side gave way, and this most bloody contest for a very trifling object in the end, left the allies in the possession of their redoubt, and the French of their mill: the whole compass of military history furnishes no instance of so obstinate a dispute. The allies lost 600 men in killed and wounded; towards the close of the day the dead bodies served to raise a parapet for the redoubt in the place of that which had been beat to pieces by the cannonade.

October 6th, The Manilla and Philippine Islands taken from the Spaniards by the English,

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1762 lish, under the command of Admiral Cornish and Brigadier General Draper. ♦

October 9th, Schweidnitz surrendered to the King of Prussia after a siege of two months. The garrison consisting of 8000 men, were made prisoners of war. Their ill fortune pursued them every where. Almost the entire of this body of gallant prisoners were drowned at the mouth of the Oder, on their passage to their intended confinement at Konigsberg; only nine men of the whole number escaped.

9th, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated at Johannisberg, by Marshal d'Estres and the Prince de Soubise; the Hereditary Prince was wounded by a musket-ball in the hip-bone, and lost 3000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

October 29th, The united army of Imperialists and Austrians, were defeated at Freyberg, by Prince Henry of Prussia, who took 6000 prisoners, among whom were 240 officers of all ranks, 30 pieces of cannon, and several standards; upwards of 2000 men belonging to the Imperial army, were killed and wounded in this engagement.

Three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant ships, taken by Commodore Keppel.

November 1st, Cassel surrendered to the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. At this time the Preliminaries of Peace were ratified in the two armies, which put a conclusion to all further military operations, and ended the campaign.

3d, Preliminaries of Peace signed at Fontainebleau.

22d, Preliminaries of Peace ratified.

1762 NATIONAL DEBT in 1762.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Principal	110,613,836	8	0
Annual Interest	3,792,594	3	4
	<hr/>		
	114,406,430	11	4

- 1763 The definitive Treaty of Peace between England, France and Spain, signed at Paris the 10th of February, proclaimed in London the 22d of March, and in Dublin March 30th.

Portugal acceded to this Peace.

The definitive Treaty of Peace between the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia, signed the 15th of February.

John Wilkes, Esq; Member of Parliament for Aylesbury, arrested on a general warrant signed by Lord Hallifax, one of the Secretaries of State, and committed to the Tower under a warrant signed by him and the other Secretary, Lord Egremont, April 30th.

July 5th, The new excise on Cyder took place, when the Right Hon. George Grenville was first Lord of the Treasury.

The political Paper, called the North Briton, No. 45, was publicly burnt, by order of both Houses of Parliament.

- 1764 May 1st, New regulations in regard to franking of letters took place.

Prince Frederick, his Majesty's second son, elected Bishop of Osnaburgh in Germany, by a *conge d'elire* from his father, as Elector of Hanover.

December 28th, Henry Earl of Shannon one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, died.

1764 The Society of Jesuits dissolved in France, by an Edict from the King, which was registered by the Parliament, and their Revenue confiscated. Totally exiled in 1766. From Spain in 1767. From Naples 1768. From Rome 1773, when the Order was there totally abolished, which began in the year 1536. Expelled from Russia and other States in the year 1776.

1765 February 2d, The Pope's Bull was suppressed by the Parliament in France, when it was declared that no Bull or Brief for the future should be received, unless attended with the King's letters patent.

At an Ordination at St. James's, a Black was admitted into sacred orders.

Sovereignty of the Isle of Man annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, May 10th.

Mr. John Harrison, of London, effected the time-piece for the discovery of Longitude, after 40 years essay, and received from Parliament a reward of 20,000 l.

William Duke of Cumberland, uncle to his Majesty, died October 31st.

1766 The Chevalier de St. George died at Rome, January 2d.

The army commissions regulated in their prices, by a board of general officers.

February 3d, Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm.

24th, Died the Reverend Mr. Mattinson, Curate of Patterdale in Westmoreland 60 years. The first infant he christened after he got holy orders, when she was 19 years old, agreed to marry him, and he asked her and himself in the church. By this wife he had
one

1766 one son and three daughters, and married them all in his own church himself. His stipend, till within these 20 years, was only 12 *l.* per annum, and never reached to 20 *l.* yet out of this, by the help of a good wife, he brought up his four children very well, died at the age of 83, grandfather to 17 children, and worth 1000 *l.* sterling.

Monday March 3d, Peter M'Kinley, Andres Zeckerman, George Gidley, and Richard St. Quintin, four pirates who inhumanly murdered Captains Cochran and Glas, on board the Sandwich, were executed near St. Stephen's-Green, Dublin; they were convicted on Saturday the 1st of March, in the King's Bench, before the Worshipful Robert Fitzgerald, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty-Court, and other Judges in commission; their bodies were afterwards hung in chains, two on the Piles below the Block-house in Poolbeg, and the other two on the new Wall below Macca-rell's Wharf: the latter are to be removed to a Prominence on Dalkey Island, being too near the City, and in a passage much frequented by the citizens.

Saturday March 15th, The Reverend Father Nicholas Sheehy, and Edward Meahan, were hanged, quartered and beheaded in the Town of Clonmell, for the murder of John Bridge, and both their heads spiked on the gaol. They were executed the second day after conviction.

March 18th, The Stamp Act in America repealed.

May 3d. Edmond Sheehy, James Buxton, and James Farrel (commonly called Buck Farrel) were hanged and beheaded in the
Town

1766 Town of Clogheen, for the murder of John Bridge. They received sentence on Tuesday the 15th of April, and were tried by a special commission.

May 17th, Count Lally, the commander in chief of the French forces the last war in the East-Indies, beheaded at Paris.

October 1st, Her Royal Highness the Princess Matilda, was espoused by proxy, to Christian VII. King of Denmark.

November 14th, James Marquis of Kildare, created Duke of Leinster.

1768 The Turks imprison the Russian Ambassador, and declare war against that Empire.

Octennial Parliaments began in Ireland during Lord Townsend's administration.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majesty's ship the Endeavour, Lieutenant Cooke, return from a voyage round the World.

1772 The Emperor of Germany, Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, strip the King of Poland of a great part of his Dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.

A Revolution in Denmark. Struensee and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28th.

1773 Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants.

November 27th, Powel a Lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, being about 402 miles.

1774 Stamp Act in Ireland commenced March 25th.

Peace is proclaimed between the Russians and Turks.

The British Parliament having passed an Act, laying a duty of three-pence per pound upon all

1774 all teas imported into America ; the Colonists considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British Parliament to tax them ; whereupon the commencement of the dispute with America began, on Tuesday the 14th of June 1774. General Gage being then commander in chief of the British forces.

1775 The American Colonies send deputies to Philadelphia, who assume the title of the Congress of the Thirteen united Provinces, and all the powers of government.

The first skirmish in America between the British forces and Provincials, was fought at Lexington, near Concord, on Wednesday April the 19th, 1775. The 4th (or King's own Regiment) 5, 10, 18, 23, 38, 43, 47, 52 and 59th regiments of foot, with some divisions of marines, were in this engagement, in which the British forces lost 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file killed. 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 137 rank and file wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, and 24 rank and file missing. Lieutenant Knight of the 4th (or King's own Regiment) was the first British officer killed this war in America.

Battle at Bunker's-Hill fought on Monday the 19th of June, 1775. British loss, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 10 lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 198 privates killed. 3 majors, 27 captains, 3 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 40 serjeants, 12 drummers, and 706 privates wounded.

April 30th, Mr. Spooner at Tamworth, in Warwickshire, died in the 57th year of his age,

age, he weighed 40 stone 9 lb. and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders.

1776 Tuesday January 16th, John Hayes and William Downey were tried in Clonmell by special commission before Baron Scott and Justice Henn, and convicted of the murder of Ambrose Power, Esq; of Barretstown; they were immediately taken from the dock, and executed by torch light in the main-street, near the Court-house.

Thursday January 18th, William Mackey and Philip Berregrath, were tried, convicted, and executed the same day, opposite the gaol in Clonmell, being found guilty on the White-boy Act, for breaking into the house of John Watson, Esq; at Cartigan's-Town.

March 17th, Boston evacuated by the British forces under General Howe.

April 5th, The Rev. Mr. Grainger died suddenly in England, as he was administering the Sacrament.

22d, The Dutcheß of Kingston tried by her Peers, and convicted of bigamy.

The Congress declare the united States of America independent of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, July the 4th.

May 10th, Elen Ellis, at Beaumaris in Denbighshire, was brought to-bed in the 72d. year of her age; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old: she had not had a child for 25 years before.

June 8th, The Americans repulsed at three Rivers, by Brigadier General Frazer. The King's troops had 13 men killed, and took 200 Provincial prisoners.

June 28th, The attack at Sullivan's Island, by Sir Peter Parker.

1776 August 27th, The American army under the command of General Sullivan, defeated at Long-Island, by the King's troops under Generals Clinton, Cornwallis and de Heister. British loss, 53 men killed, and 231 wounded, besides officers. Taken from the Americans, by the King's troops this day, Generals Sullivan, Lord Sterling, and Udel; 3 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 18 captains, 43 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 3 surgeons, 2 volunteers, and 1006 private.

September 15th, New-York evacuated by the Americans, and taken possession of by Generals Clinton, Cornwallis and Vaughan. British loss, 14 men killed, and 70 wounded, including 8 officers. General Vaughan was slightly wounded.

October 11th, The American fleet defeated at Lake Champlain.

12th, The battle at the White Plains. British loss, 200 men killed and wounded.

29th, The Americans defeated at King's-Bridge. British loss, 70 men killed, 210 wounded, and 57 missing, exclusive of 13 men killed, and 48 wounded at Pelham-Manor, in different skirmishes, from the 17th of September to the 18th of October.

November 13th, Montreal taken by the Americans.

16th, Fort-Washington taken from the Americans. British loss in this and other casualties since the 29th of October, 70 men killed, and 355 wounded.

18th, Fort-Lee taken by the British forces.

December 8th, Rhode-Island reduced by the English.

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1776 25th, Battle at Trenton. Colonel Rall defeated by General Washington's army. Rall was mortally wounded, and about 700 Hessians taken prisoners, besides 40 men killed and wounded, exclusive of officers.

Prisoners taken by the English during the American campaign in 1776.—3 generals, 8 colonels, 10 lieutenant-colonels, 11 majors, 69 captains, 160 lieutenants, 43 ensigns, 1 chaplain, 3 adjutants, 4 quarter-masters, 11 surgeons, 2 commissaries, 1 engineer, 1 wagon-master, 2 volunteers; and 4101 privates, in all 4430, exclusive of General Lee, who was surprized and taken prisoner in his house, by Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

1777 Jack the Painter executed March the 10th, for setting fire to Portsmouth Dock-yard.

The Rev. Doctor Dodd executed for forgery at Tyburn, June 27th.

The Earl of Harcourt drowned in a Well in Oxfordshire, September 17th.

January 3d, General Mercer killed, and his army defeated by Lord Cornwallis, at Princetown, in the Jerseys. British loss, 18 men killed, 58 wounded, 203 missing. Captain Phillips, of the 35th Regiment, was inhumanly murdered between Brunswick and Princetown, as he was going to join his company. March 24th, American magazine destroyed at Peek's-Kiln.

April 27th, General Arnold defeated by General Tryon at Danbury, and the magazine destroyed by the British forces, who lost on this occasion 24 men killed, 116 wounded, and 28 missing.

June 27th, Lord Sterling defeated near Scotch

1777 Scotch Plains, by Lord Cornwallis. British loss, 6 men killed, and 30 wounded.

July 2d. to the 8th, Brigadier General Frazer dislodged the American army at Ticonderago and Fort-Independence. British loss, 51 men killed, and 168 wounded.

September 11th, A general engagement at Brandywine, between Lord Cornwallis and General Washington. Total of British and Hessian loss, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 74 rank and file killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 17 captains, 27 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 40 serjeants, 4 drummers, 395 rank and file wounded, to which may be added, 8 rank and file killed, 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file wounded, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file missing, and 5 privates prisoners, in an excursion to Jersey, between the 12th and 16th of September.

October 4th, The battle of German-Town, in Pennsylvania. British loss, 64 men killed, 450 wounded, and 14 missing; officers included.

6th, Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken from the Americans by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 52d Regiment. British loss, 40 men killed, 142 wounded, and 5 missing; officers included.

17th, General Burgoyne and his army taken prisoners at Saratoga, by the American General, Horatio Gates. Total loss of Burgoyne's army, from the 2d of July to the 12th of October instant; 1 brigadier-general, 1 major, 2 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 5 drummers, 313 privates killed. 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 17 captains,

1777 18 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 38 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 715 privates wounded. 5752 men, consisting of English, German, and Canadian troops, laid down their arms.

November 15th, Mud-Island taken from the Americans, by Brigadier-General Cleveland. British loss, 7 men killed, and 5 wounded.

December 4th to 8th, Different skirmishes at White-Marsh, and other places near Philadelphia, by Lord Cornwallis and General Knyphausen's army. British loss, 19 men killed, 60 wounded, and 33 missing, including officers.

General Howe evacuated Philadelphia in December.

1778 February 6th, A treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce, signed between the French and Americans.

June 9th, The Earl of Chatham interred in Westminster-Abbey.

17th, Hostilities at sea commenced with France. The *Arethusa*, Captain Marshall, engaged the *Belle Poule* French frigate for the space of two hours, the *Arethusa* was much damaged, and the *Belle Poule* got off in a shattered condition. Same day, Captain Fairfax in the *Alert* Cutter (during the foregoing action) engaged and took the *Coureur*, a French schooner of 10 guns that was in concert with the *Belle Poule*.

18th, The *Licorne* French frigate of 32 guns, struck to the *America*, one of Admiral Keppel's fleet, after first discharging her broadside into the *America*, being the first French ship of war, captured since the commencement of the present hostilities.

June

1778 June 19th, The Pallas French frigate of 32 guns, taken by Captain Hood, of the Robust, one of Admiral Keppel's fleet.

28th, Generals Clinton and Knyphausen, engage the Marquis la Fayette, and Washington's army, on the Heights of Freehold, County Monmouth, in New-Jersey. British loss, 65 men killed, 56 died with fatigue, 170 wounded, and 64 missing, officers included.

July 10th, The French fleet appeared off Edystone, near Plymouth, and the next day, took the Folkestone Cutter, commanded by Lieutenant William Smith.

The Court of France issues a declaration for making reprisals against Great Britain.

27th, Admiral Keppel, with 30 ships of the line, engaged the French Admiral D'Orvilliers, with an equal number of ships. This was the first general engagement at sea, since the commencement of the present hostilities; Admiral Keppel had 133 men killed, and 373 wounded: there was no ship taken or destroyed on either side.

29th, Great Britain issues an order for making reprisals against the Court of France.

August 8th, The French fleet repulsed at Rhode-Island.

29th, Major-General Sir Robert Pigot obliges the American troops under General Sullivan to retreat from Rhode-Island. British loss on this occasion, 34 men killed, 208 wounded, and 14 missing, officers included.

September 5th, The American magazines destroyed in Bedford harbour.

7th, The Island of Dominica, under the command

1778 command of Lieutenant-Governor Stewart, surrendered to the French troops under the Marquis d'Bouille.

14th, The Islands of St. Pierre's and Miquelon in the West-Indies, taken from the French by Commodore Evans.

October 17th, Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, under the command of General de Bellecombe, taken from the French by Major-General Munro.

December 13th, The Island of St Lucia taken by the French.

18th, The French repulsed at St. Lucia, and the Island retaken by the English troops. British loss, 13 men killed, 150 wounded, and 7 missing. Capitulation signed 30th of December.

29th, The British troops under the command of General Prevost, defeated the American army at Savannah in Georgia. British loss, 7 men killed, and 19 wounded. Americans taken prisoners in this engagement, 1 colonel, 3 majors, 11 captains, 15 lieutenants, 1 chaplain, 1 quarter-master, 2 surgeons, 1 mate, 2 commissaries, 1 muster-master, 33 serjeants, 7 drummers, 5 fifes, and 376 private men.

1779 January 5th, The Island of St. Martin taken from the French, by the British troops under the command of the Honourable Thomas Hodge, Esq;

February 11th, The Island of St. Bartholomew taken from the French.

March 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 71st Regiment, had 5 men killed, 1 officer and 10 men wounded, in a skirmish with

1779 with a party of Americans, at Ebenezer in Georgia.

19th, Mahie and all its dependencies on the Malabar Coast in the East-Indies, taken from the French, by the British troops under the command of Colonel Braithwait.

April 19th, The Rev. Mr. Hackman executed at Tyburn for the murder of Miss Ray.

June 18th, The Island of St. Vincent's taken by the French. Same day, the British court issued a manifesto, for making reprisals against the court of Spain.

20th, The American army under the command of General Lincoln, repulsed at Stono-Ferry, South-Carolina, by the troops under the command of Major-General Prevost. British loss, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 18 rank and file killed. 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file wounded.

July 4th, The Island of Grenada commanded by Lord Macartney, taken by the French troops under the command of Count d'Estaing.

6th. An engagement off Grenada, between Admiral Byron and the French fleet.

From the 3d. to the 14th of July, Major-General Tryon, on an expedition in the Sound, at Newhaven, Fairfield and Norwalk, had different skirmishes with the Americans, where he had 20 men killed, 96 wounded, and 32 missing.

16th, The King's troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, defeated by a party of the Americans, at Stoney-Point. British loss, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file killed. 1 captain, 3 lieu-

1779 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 67 rank and file wounded. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file missing. 1 colonel, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 conductor, 23 serjeants, 16 drummers, 408 rank and file prisoners.

August 21st, The British troops under the command of Colonel M'Lean, on an expedition to Penobscot, had 23 men killed, 33 wounded, and 11 missing. This was the time that Sir George Collier destroyed the large American fleet.

24th, The combined fleets of France and Spain, parade in the English Channel, and block up Plymouth Harbour; the Ardent of 64 guns, was captured about the same time in the Channel, by the combined fleets.

September 21st, Fort-Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, in West-Florida, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the 16th Regiment, surrendered to the Spanish troops under the command of Don Ferdinando de Galvez.

October 9th, Major-General Prevost defeats the united armies of France and America, at Savannah, in the Province of Georgia, under the command of Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln. British loss, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 32 rank and file killed. 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file wounded. 2 drummers, 2 rank and file missing. 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file deserted.

20th, Fort St. Ferdinando de Omoa, commanded by Don Simon Desnaux, taken from the

the Spaniards by the British troops under the command of John Lutterel and William Dalrymple, Esqrs.

1780 January 8th, Admiral Rodney took the Spanish Convoy consisting of 22 sail, who were under the protection of a Spanish 64, and 6 frigates, which he also captured.

16th, Admiral Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, whom he took prisoner, with 5 ships of the line, blew up the San Domingo of 70 guns, drove two on shore, which were lost, and dispersed the remainder.

April 17th, An engagement between Admiral Rodney and Count d'Guichen.

20th, The Castle of St. John's, in Look-out Islands, taken from the Spaniards by the British troops under the command of Captain Polson, of the 60th Regiment.

May 7th, Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, taken by the British troops.

12th, Charles-Town, under the command of Major-General Lincoln, taken by Sir Henry Clinton. British loss, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 73 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 179 rank and file wounded. American prisoners taken at Charles-Town, 2 major-generals, 5 brigadier-generals, 3 majors of brigade, 16 colonels, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 145 captains, 162 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 1 pay-master, 7 adjutants, 6 quarter-masters, 18 surgeons, 6 mates, 329 serjeants, 137 drummers, and 4710 rank and file.

June 2d. A dangerous mob arose in London, which continued several days; great depreda-

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1780 depredations were committed, and the Constitution in danger of being over-turned—the military aid was found necessary; 210 miscreants were killed, 75 died in hospitals, 173 prisoners under cure, besides upwards of 40 persons, who were afterwards executed for being concerned in the riots.

August 8th, Five East-Indiamen, and 50 merchant ships, bound for the East and West-Indies, were captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain.

16th, Lord Cornwallis defeats General Gates near Camden, South-Carolina, and took 1000 prisoners. British loss, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, and 64 privates killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 213 privates wounded.

18th, Colonel Tarleton skirmishes with a party of Americans at Catawba Fords, and had 7 privates killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, and 6 privates wounded. He also defeated Colonel Buford at Wacshaw, on the 29th of May, where he had 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 3 privates killed; 1 lieutenant and 11 privates wounded.

September 24th, Major-General Benedict Arnold, who commanded the American army at West-Point, deserted the cause in which he was engaged, and joined Sir Henry Clinton at New-York.

October 2d, Major St. Andre, Adjutant-General of the British forces in North-America, and one of the Aids de Camp to General Clinton, was hanged in the American Camp at Tappan; being charged with appearing in the character of a Spy.

1780 October 10th, A dreadful hurricane in the West-Indies : Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, Savanna la Marr, and other Islands, suffered great devastation.

11th, Forts Ann and George, surrender to the British forces, under the command of Major Carleton.

17th to the 23d, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnson, skirmishes with American parties on the Mohawk River, where he had 9 privates killed ; 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant wounded.

November 3d, Arcot surrendered to Hyder Ally in the East-Indies, where Colonel Bailie was defeated.

20th, Colonel Tarleton defeats General Sumpter at Black Storks, near Ninety-Six. British loss, 3 lieutenants killed, 50 privates killed and wounded.

December 3d, Major Fergusson totally defeated at King's Mountain, Catawba, by General Sumpter and Colonel Campbell. British loss on this occasion according to American accounts, amounted to 1105 men, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

11th, Baffan on the Coast of Mallabar, surrendered to General Goddard.

20th, The Court of Great Britain issues an order for making reprisals against the Dutch.

1781 The Pennsylvania line, consisting of 1300 men, revolted from Washington's army, January 1st, but refused to join the British troops, February 22d.

January 6th, The Island of Jersey taken by the French, and the Governor made prisoner,

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1781 but retaken, and the Governor released by the King's troops and islanders, the same day.

8th, Major Abington, defeated Sardar Khan (Hyder Ally's brother-in-law) and took him prisoner.

17th, Colonel Tarleton defeated at Ninety-Six, by General Morgan. British loss, 150 men killed, 210 wounded, and 502 prisoners, according to an American account.

29th, Wilmington taken by Major Craig and Captain Berkley.

February 1st, Lord Cornwallis defeats General Davidson's militia, and kills him. Colonel Pickings is also defeated by Colonel Tarleton. British loss, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 11 privates killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, and 79 privates wounded.

February 3d, The Island of St. Eustatia taken from the Dutch, by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan.

5th, Lord George Gordon was tried for, and acquitted of High Treason, King's-Bench, London.

Same day the Islands of St. Martin and Saba, were taken from the Dutch by Ad. Rodney.

12th, The States General of Holland issued letters of marque and reprisals against the English.

March 2d, The Islands of Demerary and Isequeibo, taken from the Dutch by Admiral Rodney.

15th, The Island of St. Bartholomew taken from the French, by Admiral Rodney.

Same day, Lord Cornwallis defeated General Green's army, and took their cannon at Guilford. British loss, 1 lieutenant-colonel,
2 lieu-

1781 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 serjeants, and 75 privates killed ; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 15 serjeants, 5 drummers, and 369 privates wounded.

April 9, Capt. Donnelan executed at Warwick for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton.

13th, The Garrison of Gibraltar relieved by Admiral Darby.

18th, General Arnold destroyed several American ships, and a vast quantity of tobacco, at Petersburg. Admiral Arbuthnot, with 8 ships of the line engaged an equal number of the French fleet, off the Chesapeake. Commodore Johnston's Squadron, attacked that of Monsieur de Suffrein, in Port Prayo Road, Island of St. Jago ; both these engagements happened on the 16th of April, without the loss of a ship on either side.

April 23d, Fort-Watson taken from the Americans, by Captain Carns.

25th, Lord Rawdon defeats General Green near Camden. British loss, 1 lieutenant killed and 11 officers wounded ; 88 privates killed and wounded.

29th, Sir Samuel Hood with 18 ships of the line, engaged Count de Grasse with 24.

May 2d, The Eustatia fleet, captured by De la Motte Picquet, near the chops of the Channel.

9th, Pensacola taken by the Spaniards.

June 2d, The Island of Tobago taken by the French, under the command of Count de Grasse, and the Marquis de Bouille.

19th, General Green repulsed by Colonel Cruger at Ninety-Six.

July

1781 July 1st, Hyder Ally defeated by General Sir Eyre Coote.

10th, Commodore Johnston took 5 Dutch East-Indiamen in Saldanha Bay.

27th, Francis Henry de la Motte, a French Spy, was executed at Tyburn for treasonable correspondence.

August 5th, A bloody engagement off the Dogger-Bank, between Admiral Hyde Parker, and the Dutch Admiral Zoutman; a Dutch 74 gun ship, was sunk in this engagement.

27th, Hyder Ally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote. Tripassore surrendered to him the 23d. of the same month.

September 5th, General Arnold took Fort-Grifswold, destroyed the American magazines there, and burnt part of New-London. British loss, 1 major, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, and 44 privates killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 127 privates wounded. Same day, Admiral Graves, with 19 sail of the line, attacked Count de Grasse with 24, without success on either side. Admiral Hawke died October 17th.

October 19th, Lord Cornwallis and his army were made prisoners of war, by General Washington and Count Rochambeau, at York Town and Gloucester-Fort, in Virginia. British loss, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 133 privates killed; 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 11 drummers, and 285 privates wounded, besides 7247 taken prisoners, officers included; the military chest was also taken, which contained 2113 *l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

November

1781 November 11th, The Spaniards opened their batteries against Fort St. Phillips.

12th, Negapatam in the East Indies, taken from the Dutch, by Sir Edward Hughes and Major-General Sir Hector Munro.

24th, Thomas Lonergan, executed in Dublin, for poisoning Thomas O'Flaherty, Esq; in Kilkenny.

December 31st, Henry Laurens, Esq; late President of the American Congress, admitted to bail, by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; he was taken prisoner in an American Packet near Newfoundland, the 3d. of September, and committed to the Tower of London on a charge of high-treason, the 4th of October, 1780.

1782 January 9th, Tellicherry relieved by Major Abingdon, who defeated the besiegers, took 60 cannon, 50 Elephants, and a great booty in Rupees. Major Coffin with 70 men, defeated 400 Americans, at Smith's Plantation, in South Carolina, killing and taking 100.

11th, Trincomale taken by Admiral Hughes, with 2 Dutch spice ships richly laden, several small vessels, and a great quantity of ordnance.

14th, The Island of Nevis, in the West-Indies, taken by the French.

18th, Mr. Woodmason's house, in Leadenhall-street, London, burnt with 7 of his children.

25th, Admiral Hood, attempting to relieve St. Christopher's with 22 sail of the line, beat off Count de Grasse with 29 sail, three times.

February 1st, Demerary and Isequeibo taken by the French, with several ships.

February

1782 February 5th, The Island of Minorca surrendered to the French and Spaniards, under the command of the Duke de Crillon, for which General Murray (the Governor) was afterwards tried and acquitted.

6th, The Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, Dublin, fell, which killed several persons, and wounded many others.

12th, The Island of St. Christopher's surrendered to the French, under the command of Count de Grasse, and the Marquis de Bouille.

13th, Callicut, on the coast of Mallabar, taken by Major Abingdon.

15th, The Ulster Volunteers (consisting of the Delegates of 143 Corps) assembled at Dungannon, Colonel William Irvine in the chair, and entered into several spirited resolutions relative to the constitution of Ireland.

16th, Colonel Braithwaite, with a detachment of British troops, were taken prisoners by Hyder Ally.

In March a total change happened in administration; and the British Settlements on Black River, in America, taken by the Spaniards.

April 12th, Admiral Rodney, with 36 sail of the line, defeated the French fleet near Dominica, in the West-Indies, of 36 sail of the line, under Count de Grasse, taking the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, with the Count on board, the Glorieux, Hector, and Cæsar, of 74, and Ardent 64, and sunk the Diadem of 74; the Cæsar was burnt in the night after the engagement: this was the third flag ship, taken by Admiral Rodney during the present war;

1782 war; he took Langara the Spanish Admiral, de Grasse the French Admiral, and killed Cull, the Dutch Admiral, near Eustatia.

Same day, Admiral Hughes, with 11 ships of the line, beat off, near Trincomale, on the Island of Ceylon, the French Admiral Suffrein, with the same number of ships, after a severe engagement, in which both fleets lost a great number of men.

14th, The Duke of Portland, Viceroy of Ireland, arrived in Dublin.

16th, Henry Grattan, Esq; made an elaborate Speech in the Irish House of Commons, relative to the rights and independence of Ireland; he was voted 50,000 *l.* by Parliament, May 30th.

19th, The Caton and Jason of 64 guns, L'Amiable 32, and Ceres of 18 guns, taken from the French in the Mona Passage, by the Valiant and Magnificent.

20th, The Pegase of 74 guns, L'Actionnaire of 64, and 10 sail of a convoy of 18, taken from the French off Ushant, by Admiral Barrington.

25th, Vermont in North-America, allowed by Congress to be a free State. Same day the States of Holland refuse to treat of a peace with Great Britain.

May 8th, The Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards.

27th, Captain Asgill sentenced to be hanged by General Washington, by way of retaliation for a Captain Huddy, hung by some loyal refugees.

30th, Twenty thousand seamen for the British

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1782 Irish Navy, unanimously voted by the Commons of Ireland.

June 10th, Seven thousand houses destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

12th, The Marquis of Rockingham died.

29th, Geneva taken possession of by the troops of France and Sardinia.

July 5th, Earl Shelburne appointed first Lord of the Treasury.

13th, The combined fleets of France and Spain were plainly distinguished off the Lizard.

August 3d. Count de Grasse (prisoner to Admiral Rodney) arrived in London.

20th, A treaty of commerce signed at the Hague between the Americans and the States of Holland.

23d. Cape River fort, on the coast of Honduras, taken from the Spaniards by storm.

24th, David Tyrie, a French Spy, executed at Portsmouth.

27th, The last skirmish in America between the British troops and Provincial army, was near Cambahee Ferry; Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens of the latter, was killed in this engagement.

28th, The Royal George of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth, when Admiral Kempenfelt with 400 seamen and officers, and 200 women were drowned.

30th, The Spanish fort on Black River, with a garrison of 800 men, taken by Colonel Despard.

Trincamale and Fort Ostenburgh, in the East-Indies, which were taken from the Dutch on the 16th of January last, by the British troops under Major Geils, were retaken by the

1782 the French fleet under the command of M. de Suffrein, August the 30th.

September 3d. A bloody engagement in the East-Indies, between Admiral Hughes and M. Suffrein, which continued 6 hours, without the loss of a ship on either side during the contest.

September 10th, Lord Howe with 36 sail of the line, sailed from Portsmouth to relieve Gibraltar; he effected it between the 11th and 19th of October, and on the 20th had a partial action off Cape Spartel, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, who sheltered themselves by running into Cadiz.

13th, The Spaniards and French defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, with the loss of 10 floating batteries and 4000 men; it stood a siege of three years and a quarter, against an army of 30,000 men; three Princes of the Blood were present at the siege, in hopes of seeing that important fortress reduced, but being disappointed in their enterprize, General Elliot dispersed them to their respective homes, tired and worn out with fatigue, like beaten horses coming from a Race-Course.

16th, Earl Temple sworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

October 10th, The combined fleets damaged by a storm in Algeiras Bay, and the St. Michael, a Spanish 74, drove on shore under the guns of Gibraltar, and taken by the garrison.

November 7th, Captain Asgill set at liberty from his severe confinement in America, by order of Congress, and arrived at New-York the 11th.

1782 November 14th, Lord Howe arrived at St. Helen's, from the relief of Gibraltar.

16th, An embargo laid on all corn in Ireland.

30th, Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Paris, between Great Britain and America; on behalf of Great Britain, by Mr. Fitzherbert and Mr. Oswald; and by Messrs. Franklin, Jay, Adams and Jefferson, on behalf of America. By these preliminaries, the King of Great Britain formally acknowledges the Thirteen United Colonies, to be the free, sovereign, and independent STATES OF AMERICA.

1783 January 7th, Patrick Lynch, for firing a pistol at and wounding Mr. Dowling, was executed out of one of the windows at the new prison in Green-street, Dublin: his body was afterwards carried to the College for dissection.

20th, Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Versailles, between the Courts of Great Britain, France and Spain.

March 17th, The Duke of Leinster and several other Irish noblemen, were installed Knights of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

April 2d. The new coalition took place; Lord North and the Hon. Charles Fox were sworn Secretaries of State.

April 21st, This day's paper contains a Gazette of the defeat of Colonel Brathwaite, by Hyder Ally's son on the 18th of February, 1782; the surrender of Cuddamore on the 4th, and of Permacoli on the 17th of April following, to the arms of the French King.

French

French Ships of War, taken by the English, since the commencement of Hostilities with that Kingdom, which took place the 17th day of June, 1778.

	Guns.		Guns.
La Ville de Paris	110	La Magicienne	32
Le Glorieux	74	L'Esperance	32
Le Hector	74	La Colagne	32
Le Pegase	74	L'Aimable	32
Le Ardent	64	La Convert	32
Le Actionnaire	64	Le Clinton	32
Le Caton	64	Minerva	32
Le Jason	64	La Ellis	28
La Prothee	64	Le Neckar	28
Solitaire	64	Unicorn	28
Le Compte d'Artois	64	La Dugueffeu	28
Le Fayet	40	Le Hercule	24
La Fortunee	40	L'Audacieux	24
Le Artois	44	Rouen Soubise	24
La Blanche	40	Duc de Coigny	24
La Bellipotent	40	Sphinx	24
La Hebe	40	La Adventure	24
L'Aigle	40	La Chevireul	24
L'Imperieux	36	Count d'Artois	24
La Prudent	36	Sophie	22
La Nymphe	36	La Princess de Robecque	20
Le Monsieur	36	Le Dunquerqueise	20
La Belle Poule	36	Pearl	18
Menagere	40	Senegal	18
Le Sartine	36	Duc d'Estifae,	16
La Pallas	32	Guay Trouin	14
La Licorne	32	L'Abondance	18
La Danae	32	Ceres	18
La Oiseau	32	M. d'Signaly	16
L'Alcmene	32	Albicore	16
L'Americaine	32	Pelican	16

Pierre

Dutch Ships of War, taken by the English, since the commencement of Hostilities with the States of Holland, which took place the 20th day of December, 1780.

	Guns.		Guns.
Mars (now Prince Edward)	60	Hercules	24
Princess Carolina	54	Mars	24
Rotterdam	50	Fort Mouree	20
Mars	32	Apam	22
St. Eustatia	28	Berricoe	18
Castor	36	Dogger Bank	20
Gormantine	32	Orestes	18
Accra	32	Pylades	18
		Zeuse	18

Besides a 74 gun ship, sunk by Admiral Hyde Parker, off the Dogger Bank ; and a Dutch Dogger of 18 guns, blown up by the Camelon.



Congress Ships of War, taken by the English, since the commencement of Hostilities with America, which took place the 14th of June, 1774.

	Guns.		Guns.
Confederacy	36	Alexander	24
Providence	32	Lexington	32
Raleigh	32	Effingham	28
Trumbull	32	Protector	26
Delaware	28	Portsmouth	26
Virginia	28	Bellifarius	24
Charles-Town	28	Oliver Cromwell	24
Huffar	28	Banker's-Hill	20
Boston	32	Tartar	20
Hancock	32	Cumberland	20
Washington	24	Sullivan	20
		Jafon	

	Guns.		Guns.
Fox	28	Weasel	16
Active	28	Senegal	16
Crescent	28	Alert	14
Lively	24	Alligator	14
Ariel	20	York	12
Germaine	20	Thunder Bomb	8
Gronoque	20	Zephyr	14
Ceres	18		

Besides the Charon of 44, Guadaloupe 28, Fowey 24, Bonetta 24, and Vulcan fire-ship, taken and destroyed at York in Virginia; the Quebec of 32 guns, blown up in an engagement with the Surveillant of 40 guns; Captain Farmer of the Quebec, finding his ship totally on fire, leaped into the sea, and unfortunately perished, sooner than surrender.

Captured by Spain. The Penelope English frigate of 28 guns, who had taken the Margate Spanish ship of war, and was conducting her to port, when the prisoners fell upon the crew of the Penelope, killed her Captain, and carried both ships safe into the island of Cuba. One ship since June, 1779.

Captured by Holland. NONE!

English ships of war captured by the Americans, since the commencement of hostilities in 1774. Serapis 44 guns, Scarborough 20, Sandwich 24, Drake 16, Atlanta 16, Thorn 16, and the General Monk of 14 guns.

T

English

English Ships of War, lost by accident, since the commencement of the American War.

Guns.

Royal George	100	Lost in Portsmouth Harbour.
Ramillies	74	} Lost on their Passage from Jamaica ; most of the crews perished.
Hector	74	
Centaur	74	Lost near the Azores.
Culloden	74	Lost at Gardiner's Island.
Thunderer	74	} Lost in a hurricane in the West-Indies, and all on board perished.
Sterling-Castle	64	
Somerset	70	Lost near Boston.
Augusta,	64	Burnt near Philadelphia.
Terrible	74	Lost near the Chesapeak.
Repulse	32	Lost on her passage from New-York.
Flora	32	} Burnt at Rhode-Island, to prevent their falling into the French fleet ; the crews saved.
Juno	32	
Lark	32	
Orpheus	32	
Cerberus	28	
Falcon	18	
King's Fisher	16	
Arethusa	32	Lost near Brest.
Actzon	28	Burnt near Charles-Town.
Syren	28	Lost near Rhode-Island.
Mermaid	28	Lost near Philadelphia.
Liverpool	28	Lost near New-York.
Vestal	20	} Lost on the Newfoundland station.
Pegasus	16	
Mercury	20	Lost near New-York.
Ferret	14	Lost on the Jamaica station.
Pomona	14	Lost on the Antigua station.
Merlin	16	Burnt near Philadelphia.
Cruiser	8	Burnt on the Coast of Carolina.
Savage	8	Lost near Louisbourg.
Otter	16	Lost near St. Augustine.

Supply

Guns.

Supply	26	} Burnt in the West-Indies.
Glasgow	20	
Swan	18	Loft near the Saltees (Ireland)
Spy	20	Loft near Newfoundland.
Phoenix	44	} Loft in the West-Indies, at the time of the terrible hurricane, which happened there the 10th day of October, 1780; most of the crews perished.
Andromeda	28	
Laurel	28	
Beaver's Prize,	18	
Scarborough	24	
Deal Castle	24	
San Vincente	16	
Victor	16	} Loft near New-York.
Barbadoes Brig	16	
Camelon	14	
Blonde	32	

To which I am very much afraid, may be added, the Ville de Paris of 110, and the Glorieux of 74 guns, no authentic account being received of their arrival at any port.

		Yrs.
The Revolution War lasted from 1688. to 1696,	} 9	
both included		
The Succession War, from 1702 to 1713	- - -	11
Spanish and French, from 1739 to 1748	- - -	10
The late War, from 1755 to 1762	- - -	8
The present War, from 1775 to 1782,	- - -	8
Total of years from the first period to	} 92	
the present		
Total of War	— — —	46
Total of Peace	— — —	46

ROMAN CATHOLIC MAYORS of CORK.

PROVOSTS.

Year.

KING JOHN'S REIGN.

Year.

1199 John Dispenser.

HENRY III.

1236 Walter Eynoff.

1249 Eliah Stackpole,

1251 John Wenchedon,

1252 Walter Wright.

MAYORS.

EDWARD I.

1272 Richard Morren,

1273 Richard Wine,

1274 Richard Lee,

1279 Walter Tardiff,

1281 Walter Rute,

1285 Peter Ruffel,

1287 William Pollard,

1290 Walter Tardiff,

1291 Walter O'Heyn.

EDWARD II.

1293 John Lavallen,

1310 John Walters,

1311 William Bond,

1312 Nicholas de la Weily,

1313 William Hadvivre,

1314 Walter de Kerdiff,

1315 Nicholas O'Heyn,

1316 John de Ligre,

1317 Nicholas de la Weily,

1318 Adam Milkbury,

1319 Stephen Coppinger,

1320 Richard Delahoide,

1321 Abraham de Stacpole,

1322 Walter Reisch,

1323 Gilbert Monk,

1324 John le Dispenser,

1325 Richard Morraine.

EDWARD III.

1326 Edward de Tailour,

1327 Roger Tryal,

1328 Roger le Blon,

1329 William Albus,

1330 Nicholas Morraine,

1331 Richard Postwind,

1332 Richard Leleigh,

1333 Richard Leleigh,

1334 Robert Lebolout,

1335 Bernard de Montibus,

1336 John Wedlock,

1337 John de Espencer,

1338 John de Bristol,

1339 John Fitz-Abraham,

1340 David de Montibus,

1341 Peter

Year.

- 1341 Peter Rafhall,
- 1342 Elias de Stacpole,
- 1343 Walter Reifsch,
- 1344 William Pollard,
- 1345 William Pollard,
- 1346 Walter de Kerdiff
- 1347 Walter O'Heyn,
- 1348 John Wallen,
- 1349 Wm. de Wandesparr,
- 1350 Walter de Kerdiff,
- 1351 Nicholas O'Heyn,
- 1352 Nicholas Delahoide,
- 1353 Walter de Kerdiff,
- 1354 Percival Hunt,
- 1355 John Gallengar,
- 1356 Walter de Kerdiff,
- 1357 John Gallengar,
- 1358 Adam Ruth,
- 1359 Walter de Kerdiff,
- 1360 Percival Vincent,
- 1361 Percival Vincent,
- 1362 William Drooper,
- 1363 Adam Ruth,
- 1364 William Skiddy,
- 1365 William Skiddy,
- 1366 Percival Vincent,
- 1367 William Skiddy,
- 1368 Jordan Kerdiff,
- 1369 William Drooper,
- 1370 John Leblown,
- 1371 John Leblown,
- 1372 Thomas Thish,
- 1373 William Drooper,
- 1374 William Downane,
- 1375 Thomas Thish,

Year.

- 1376 William Drooper.

RICHARD II.

- 1377 William Downane,
- 1378 Thomas Thish,
- 1379 David Miagh,
- 1380 John Lombard,
- 1381 David Miagh,
- 1382 Robert Drooper,
- 1383 John Mynne,
- 1384 John Mynne,
- 1385 John Mynne,
- 1386 Robert Drooper,
- 1387 John Malby,
- 1388 John Malby,
- 1389 John Lombard,
- 1390 William Polent,
- 1391 Redmond Kerrick,
- 1392 Andrew Stacpole,
- 1393 Redmond Kerrick,
- 1394 Robert Flemming,
- 1395 John Warriner,
- 1396 Thomas Honeybeard,
- 1397 Thomas Burdeys,
- 1398 John Warriner,

HENRY IV.

- 1399 John Mainen,
- 1400 John Kapp,
- 1401 Richard Lavallen,
- 1402 William Sughin,
- 1403 John Benefiat,
- 1404 John Skiddy,
- 1405 John Lignce,
- 1406 William Sughin,
- 1047 John

Year.

- 1407 John Wright,
 1408 William Sughin,
 1409 Thomas Morton,
 1410 John Warner,
 1411 Thomas Murrogh.

HENRY V.

- 1412 Thomas Mordonton,
 1413 Patrick Rice,
 1414 Thomas Mollenton,
 1415 Robert Gardiner,
 1416 Robert Gardiner,
 1417 Robert Gardiner,
 1418 Robert Gardiner,
 1419 Thomas Mollenton,
 1420 Thomas Mollenton,
 1421 Robert Bordernor.

HENRY VI.

- 1422 Thomas Mollenton,
 1423 Pierce Drooper,
 1424 Robert Gardiner,
 1425 David Landebrook,
 1426 Geoffry White,
 1427 David Landebrook,
 1428 Edward Dantz,
 1429 Godfrey Waile,
 1430 Geoffry Gallaway,
 1431 William Anasey,
 1432 William Anasey,
 1433 John Menia,
 1434 Geoffry White,
 1435 John Murrogh,
 1436 Godfrey Gallaway,
 1437 John Murrogh,

Year.

- 1438 John Skiddy,
 1439 John Skiddy,
 1440 John Meagh,
 1441 John Murrogh,
 1442 William Gold,
 1443 William Gold,
 1444 John Murrogh,
 1445 John Gold,
 1446 Richard Skiddy,
 1447 John Gold,
 1448 Patrick Gallaway,
 1449 John Gallaway,
 1450 Richard Skiddy,
 1451 John Gold,
 1452 Richard Skiddy,
 1453 William Gallaway,
 1454 William Skiddy,
 1455 Richard Lavallen,
 1456 William Gallaway,
 1457 Richard Skiddy,
 1458 William Skiddy,
 1459 Patrick Gallaway.

EDWARD IV.

- 1460 Thomas Murrogh,
 1461 Richard Skiddy,
 1462 John Gallaway,
 1463 William Gold,
 1464 John Gold,
 1465 John Skiddy,
 1466 Richard Skiddy,
 1467 John Meagh,
 1468 Godfrey Naiola,
 1469 John Mezca,
 1470 Richard Skiddy,

1471 John

Year.

1471 John Gallaway,
1472 William Gallaway,
1473 Thomas Murrough,
1474 William Skiddy,
1475 Richard Lavallen,
1476 John Gallaway,
1477 William Gallaway,
1478 Richard Skiddy,
1479 William Skiddy,
1480 William Skiddy,
1481 William Gallaway,
1482 Richard Gallaway,
1483 William Gallaway,
1484 William Skiddy.

H E N R Y VII.

1485 Patrick Gallaway,
1486 William Gallaway,
1487 William Skiddy,
1488 Maurice Roche,
1489 William Gallaway,
1490 John Walters,
1491 Maurice Roche,
1492 John Lavallen,
1493 William Gold,
1494 John Walters,
1495 Thomas Coppinger,
1496 John Lavallen,
1497 Maurice Roche,
1498 John Lavallen,
1499 John Walters,
1500 Maurice Roche,
1501 William Gold,
1502 William Gallaway,
1503 Edmond Gold,

Year.

1504 John Gallaway,
1505 William Terry,
1506 William Skiddy,
1507 John Skiddy,
1508 Richard Gallaway,

H E N R Y VIII.

1509 Edmond Gallaway,
1510 Edmond Gold,
1511 Edmond Terry,
1512 John Gallaway,
1513 John Roche,
1514 Edmond Terry,
1515 Richard Skiddy,
1516 Walter Gallaway,
1517 John Skiddy,
1518 Nicholas Skiddy,
1519 Patrick Terry,
1520 Edmond Roche,
1521 David Terry,
1522 Richard Gold,
1523 Maurice Roche,
1524 Edmond Gold,
1525 William Terry,
1526 John Skiddy,
1527 Walter Gallaway,
1528 John Skiddy,
1529 Patrick Terry,
1530 Edmond Roche,
1531 Richard Gold,
1532 Patrick Gallaway,
1533 David Roche,
1534 James Gold,
1535 William Coppinger,
1536 Robert Meagh,
1537 Thomas

Year.

- 1537 Thomas Ronayne,
- 1538 William Terry,
- 1539 James Roche,
- 1540 Richard Terry,
- 1541 Christopher Creagh,
- 1542 William Sarsfield,
- 1543 William Skiddy,
- 1544 James Gold,
- 1545 Richard Gold,

E D W A R D VI.

- 1546 William Gold,
- 1547 William Gold,
- 1548 Patrick Meagh,
- 1549 Thomas Ronayne,
- 1550 Dominick Roche,
- 1551 William Terry,
- 1552 James Roche.

M A R Y I.

- 1553 Patrick Gallaway,
- 1554 Richard Terry,
- 1555 Christopher Meagh,
- 1556 William Sarsfield,
- 1557 William Skiddy.

E L I Z A B E T H.

- 1558 Dominick Roche,
- 1559 Edmond Gold,
- 1560 Edward Gallaway,
- 1561 John Gallaway,
- 1562 Andrew Gallaway,
- 1563 Maurice Roche,
- 1564 Stephen Coppinger,
- 1565 Richard Roche,

Year.

- 1566 William Gallaway,
- 1567 Edmond Gold,
- 1568 John Gallaway,
- 1569 Andrew Gallaway,
- 1570 John Meagh,
- 1571 Maurice Roche,
- 1572 Stephen Coppinger,
- 1573 John Walters,
- 1574 Walter Terry,
- 1575 James Roynane,
- 1576 William Roche,
- 1577 John Gold,
- 1578 Walter Gallaway,
- 1579 Maurice Roche,
- 1580 Thomas Sarsfield,
- 1581 Christopher Walters,
- 1582 Patrick Gallaway,
- 1583 James Roche,
- 1584 George Gold,
- 1585 Stephen Walters,
- 1586 Stephen Terry,
- 1587 Robert Coppinger,
- 1588 Edmond Terry,
- 1589 John Skiddy,
- 1590 Dominick Roche,
- 1591 David Terry,
- 1592 Henry Walsh,
- 1593 Patrick Gallaway,
- 1594 Francis Martel,
- 1595 James Meagh,
- 1596 Patrick Gallaway,
- 1597 George Gold,
- 1598 John Skiddy,
- 1599 James Sarsfield,
- 1600 William Mead,

1601 John

Year.

1601 John Mead.

J A M E S I.

1602 John Coppinger,
1603 Thomas Sarsfield,
1604 Edmond Terry,
1605 Robert Coppinger,
1606 William Sarsfield,
1607 Philip Martel,
1608 David Terry,
1609 Dominick Roche,
1610 Edmond Gallaway,
1611 George Gold,
1612 Dominick Terry,
1613 William Skiddy,
1614 David Terry,
1615 William Gold,
1616 John Coppinger,
1617 Patrick Terry,
1618 William Gold,
1619 John Coppinger,
1620 William Terry,
1621 Andrew Skiddy,
1622 John Coppinger,
1623 John Roche,
1624 John Roche.

Year.

C H A R L E S I.

1625 Henry Gold,
1626 Edmond Martel,
1627 William Hoare,
1628 David Terry,
1629 James Murrough,
1630 Thomas Ronayne,
1631 Maurice Roche,
1632 Jefferey Gallaway,
1633 William Roche,
1634 Richard Roche,
1635 Thomas Martel,
1636 Robert Meagh,
1637 David Meagh,
1638 Patrick Lavallen,
1639 Thomas Sarsfield,
1640 Thomas Gold,
1641 Melcher Lavallen,
1642 Maurice Roche,
1643 John Roche,
1644 Robert Coppinger,
1645 James Lombard,
1646 For 10 Years no Civil Magistrate during Cromwell's Usurpation.

U

PROTESTANT

PROTESTANT MAYORS *and* SHERIFFS of CORK.

KING CHARLES THE SECOND'S REIGN.

Year.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1656	John Hodder, the first Protestant Mayor,	William Hodder, Philip Matthews, 1st Protestant Sheriffs.
1657	William Hodder,	Rich. Covet, Timo. Tuckey.
1658	Philip Matthews,	Richard Bassett, John Bailey.
1659	Jonas Morris,	R. Lane, Noblet Dunscomb.
1660	Christopher Oliver,	Thomas Farren, John Flynn,
1661	Walter Cooper,	Christo. Rye, Nicholas King.
1662	Richard Covet,	Rob. Williams, Thos. Crook.
1663	James Vandaeluen,	Wm. French, Rich. Purdon.
1664	Richard Bassett,	James Finch, Mat. Deane.
1665	Noblet Dunscomb,	Jn. Newenham, Pat. Ronayne.
1666	Thomas Farren,	Jn. Hawkins, Tim. Tuckey.
1667	Christopher Rye,	Thos. Mills, George Wright.
1668	Christopher Rye,	T. Kitcherman, R. Fletcher.
1669	Mathew Deane,	Wm. Field, Richard Harvey.
1670	James Finch,	Wm. Wren, Thos. Walker.
1671	John Newenham,	Jonathan Perry, John Bailey.
1672	John Hawkins,	Thos. Franklin, John Terry.
1673	Thomas Mills,	James Mills, Thomas Wills.
1674	John Bailey,	Robert Rogers, Wm. Hull.
1675	George Wright,	John Wright, Edw. Webber.
1676	William Field,	Edward Youd, John Sealy.
1677	Timothy Tuckey,	Wm. Allen, Christo. Crofts.
1678	Thomas Kitcherman,	Wm. Maleborn, Rich. Terry.
1679	John Bailey,	Wm. Ballard, Wm. Howel.
1680	Robert Rogers,	Randall Hull, H. Fitzgerald.
1681	William Allwin,	Thos. Croneen, Step. Cook.
1682	Richard Covet,	W. Charters, Eleazer Lavers.
1683	John Wright,	Zachary Cook, Sam. Bailey.

J A M E S II.

Year. MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1684 Edward Webber, | Edward Hoare, John Bailey. |
| 1685 Christopher Crofts, | Daniel Crone, J. Champion. |
| 1686 Edward Hoare, | Thos. Brown, Edw. Tucker. |
| 1687 W. Ballard & Ignatius | Wm. Coppinger, W. White. |
| Gold, for K. James. | |

WILLIAM and MARY's REIGN.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1688 Patrick Roche, | Bate French, Thos. Murrogh. |
| 1689 Dominick Sarsfield, | Patrick Meade, Patrick Nagle. |
| 1690 William Ballard, | Wm. Roberts, Wm. Green. |
| 1691 Daniel Crone, | Peter Renew, Samuel Love. |
| 1692 William Charters, | John Whiting, Rich. Slocond. |
| 1693 William Howel, | James French, Simon Dring. |
| 1694 Peter Renew, | John Rains, Wm. Goddard. |
| 1695 Samuel Love, | Edm. Knapp, Jona. Trisillian. |
| 1696 James French, | Theo. Morris, F. Pennington. |
| 1697 William Roberts, | Rich. Crabb, Thos. Kinsnell. |
| 1698 William Goddard, | W. Andrews, Edw. Yeamans |
| 1699 Theophilus Morris, | Barth. Taylor, John Allen. |
| 1700 John Sealy. | Jos. Reddeck, Fran. Cottrel. |

QUEEN ANN's REIGN.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1701 Simon Dring, | Jos. Franklin, Bernard Poye. |
| 1702 John Whiting, | W. Matters, Abra. Watkins. |
| 1703 Edmond Knapp, | Mathias Smith, Edw. Brown. |
| 1704 William Andrews, | D. Perdriau, Row. Delahoide |
| 1705 Francis Cottrel, | Wm. Cockeril, Daniel Pierce. |
| 1706 Bernard Poye, | Noblet Rogers, P. Hamilton. |
| 1707 Joseph Franklin, | Edw. Hoare, John Hawkins. |
| 1708 Rowland Delahoide, | W. Lambly, James Morrisson. |
| 1709 Noblet Rogers, | Rich. Phillips, Sam. Wilson. |
| | 1710 Edward |

Year. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1710 Edward Hoare,
 1711 Richard Phillips,
 1712 Daniel Perdriau,
 1713 John Allen.

Thomas Barry, Samuel Allen.
 John Terry, Richard Addis.
 Phil. French, Anthony Gofs.
 Abra. French, Joseph Lavit.

G E O R G E I.

1714 Edward Brown,
 1715 Philip French,
 1716 William Lambly,
 1717 Abraham French,
 1718 John Morley,
 1719 John Terry,
 1720 Joseph Lavit,
 1721 William Hawkins,
 1722 Daniel Pierce,
 1723 Edward Brockelsby,
 1724 George Bennet,
 1725 Ambrose Cramer,
 1726 Robert Atkins.

Jn. Morrifson, Hugh Millerd.
 John Morley, Francis Power.
 Thos. Sheares, Thos. Brown.
 W. Hawkins, Char. Cottrel.
 Edw. Brockelsby, Jos. Austen.
 John Maunsel, George Fuller.
 Samuel Croker, Js. Foucalt.
 W. Owgan, Augustus Carey.
 Robert Atkins, G. Bennet.
 Ambrose Cramer, Js. Hulet.
 Fran. Rowland T. Pembroke.
 W. Busteed, Joseph Franklin.
 Js. Crook, Ambrose Jackson.

G E O R G E II.

1727 Thomas Brown,
 1728 Hugh Millerd,
 1729 John Atkins,
 1730 Joseph Austen,
 1731 James Hulet,
 1732 Samuel Croker,
 1733 Thomas Pembroke,
 1734 George Fuller,
 1735 Ambrose Jackson,
 1736 Thomas Farren,
 1737 John Baldwin,
 1738 Adam Newman,

John Atkins, William Lane.
 Daniel Engan, Thos. Austen.
 Fran. Healy, Harding Parker.
 Whitwell Hignet, J. Baldwin
 Js. Pierfy, Robert Travers.
 W. Newenham, A. Newman.
 Robert Dring, Walter Lavit.
 Thos. Farren, W. Delahoide.
 Wm. Fuller, Thomas Brown.
 Daniel Crone, Rich. Bradshaw
 C. Carleton, H. Townsend.
 Randall Westropp, Na. Barry
 1739 William

Year. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1739 William Fuller,	John Terry, Noblet Phillips.
1740 Harding Parker,	George Fuller, Wm. Clark.
1741 Richard Bradshaw,	Wm. Taylor, W. Winthrop.
1742 William Owgan,	Mathias Smith, H. Millerd.
1743 Randall Westropp,	Robert Wrixon, W. Harding
1744 William Winthrop,	Sir R. Cox, Bt. Usher Philpott.
1745 Walter Lavit,	Nicholas Ford, David Bruce.
1746 William Taylor,	Phineas Bury, W. Holmes.
1747 Hugh Millerd,	W. Busted, George Hodder.
1748 Daniel Crone,	Js. Chatterton, John Reily.
1749 William Holmes,	John Webb, John Swete,
1750 Robert Wrixon,	Sir J. Freke, Bt. R. Newenham
1751 William Busted,	Fran. Carleton Hugh Swayne
1752 Mathias Smith,	John Wrixon, Ste. Denroche.
1753 Sir John Freke, Bart.	John Coffart, Kevan Izod.
1754 George Hodder,	John Smith, Joseph Witheral
1755 John Reily,	Sam. Maylor, Godfrey Baker.
1756 William Harding,	Thos. Newenham, John Roe.
1757 Usher Philpott,	Boyle Travers, P. Westropp.
1758 John Swete,	W. Parks, Christopher Collis.
1759 Phineas Bury.	And. Franklin, Dan. Connor.

G E O R G E III.

1760 Joseph Witheral,	H. Harding, Thos. Owgan.
1761 Andrew Franklin,	W. Fitton, James Morrison.
1762 John Wrixon,	Walter Travers, Rob. Lane.
1763 John Smith,	Fran. Rowland, Wm. Coles.
1764 Boyle Travers,	Henry Wrixon, Wm. Butler.
1765 William Parks,	Sam. Rowland, W. Wilcocks
1766 Samuel Maylor,	John Travers, John Harding.
1767 James Chatterton,	Sampson Twogood French,
	Hugh Lawton.
1768 Noblet Phillips,	Sober Kent, Richard Lloyd.
1769 Godfrey Baker,	Benja. Bousfield, Rich. Kellet.
	1770 Christo-

Year. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1770 Christopher Collis,

1771 John Webb.

1772 John Roe,

1773 Francis Rowland,

1774 John Travers,

1775 William Butler,

1776 Hugh Lawton,

1777 Thomas Owgan,

1778 Palms Westropp,

1779 John Harding.

1780 Francis Carleton,

1781 Walter Travers.

1782 Sober Kent.

Peter Coffart, Jasper Lucas.

John Wrixon, Henry Puxley.

Rich. Harris, John Franklin.

Kingsmel Berry, Francis Carleton, the younger.

Thos. Fuller, Philip Bennet.

William Lawton, Michael

Roberts Westropp, Charles Denroche.

John Day, William Leycester.

Thos. Harding, Rich. Lane.

Chris. Lawton, Rich. Purcell.

Michael Busteed, Vesian Pick.

Js. Kingston, Aylmer Allen.

R. Hutchinson, Peter Dumas.

John Thompson, J. Lindsay.

N. B. William Lawton having died during his office as Sheriff, Charles Denroche was chosen in his place, which gave rise to three Sheriffs in one year.

*Governors of the City of Cork, since the Revolution.*

Lord Clare and Mon. Boileau, for King James, 1689

The Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Roger M'El-

ligot, Governors; Lord Lieutenant of the County } 1690

for King James, Lord Mount-Cashel; Deputy- }
Lieutenants, Pierce Nagle, Daniel M'Carthy }
Reagh, O'Sullivan Bear, and Charles M'Carthy, }
alias Donough, in the year

Colonel Hales and Colonel Hastings, for King } 1690

William, upon the surrender of the City, }
Sir Richard Cox, Kt. — — — 1691

Sir

Sir Toby Purcell, Kt.	—	—	1692
Sir James Jeffereys, Kt.	—	—	1701
James Jeffereys, Esq; his Son,	—	—	1722
General Gervais Parker,	—	—	1746
Lieutenant-General James St. Clare,	—	—	1752
Lord Robert Bertie,	—	—	1764
Colonel John Wynne,	—	—	1769
Nicholas Lysaght, Esq;	—	—	1778
Thomas Pigott, Esq;	—	—	1782



*The following Occurrences appertain to the City of Cork
and its Environs.*

Year.

1170 **C**ORK first built; in some time after called
a City.

1318 July 20th, King Edward II. granted a Charter
to the City of Cork to be governed by Mayors.

1445 Skiddy's-Castle built by John Skiddy, afterwards
Mayor.

1499 David Barry, Archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne,
killed his brother William Lord Barry.

1499 John Walters, Esq; Mayor of Cork, frequently
entertained Perkin Warbec at his house, who hav-
ing assumed the name of Richard's bastard-son, in-
tended to levy war against King Henry VII. and
dethrone him; in the prosecution of this treason,
the Mayor was charged as an accomplice, in aiding
and abetting said Perkin Warbec, for which they
were both tried at Westminster, found guilty of
high-treason, hanged at Tyburn, and their heads
put on London bridge, the 16th day of November,
1499, and as my Lord Bacon says, Philip Walters,
the Mayor's son, was also hanged with his father.

William

- 1535 William Coppinger, Esq; Mayor of Cork, had the Corporation-Sword first carried before him.
- 1547 A great plague in the City of Cork.
- 1579 Judge Davies murdered in Tralee, by John Fitzgerald.
- 1601 Four thousand Spaniards landed at Kinsale, and fought a desperate battle near Brown's-Mills.
- 1609 James I. granted a new Charter to the City of Cork, dated March the 7th, appointing Dominick Roche, Esq; first modern Mayor, David Galway and William Hoare, Esqrs. Sheriffs. Cork now became a Town-Corporate, the Sheriffs being formerly called Bailiffs.
- 1629 This year a desperate battle was fought near this City, by an incredible number of Stairs, who made a most alarming noise in the air; several hundred wounded ones fell on the ground and died.
- 1633 October 14th, North-gate Bridge and the Castle thereon, fell down, occasioned by a great flood in the River.
- 1676 The South Bridge rebuilt by the Corporation.
- 1678 Draw-bridges erected near the North and South Gaols, by order of Lord Shannon, Governor of the City.
- 1680 The County Court-house fell down, the day that Doctor Creagh, Titular Bishop of Cork, was tried, some were killed, and several others had their legs and arms broke. The Judge and Bishop, received no hurt. The Court was rebuilt the year following.
- 1683 A severe frost; the River Lee frozen many weeks; carriages pass over from the Ferry-slip to the East-Marsh.
- 1686 The Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, came to Cork, and was entertained by Christopher Crofts, Esq; Mayor of the City.

King

- 1688 King James II. landed in the City of Cork; frequently lay at St. Dominick's Friary at Crosses-Green, and on Sunday the 16th of March, he went to the new Chapel in the North-Abbey, near the Franciscan Friary, and heard Mass; he was supported by two friars of that order, and attended by many others in their habits.
- 1689 King James issued a proclamation for receiving brass money in Ireland. Richard Mansell of Cork, narrowly escaped being hanged, for refusing to take it, June 18th.
- 1690 The Duke of Grafton killed; his bowels were buried at Spring-Garden, and his body carried to England. He was next in command to the Earl of Marlborough, to whom the City surrendered, after a siege of 5 days, September 28th.
- 1693 The English Meat-shambles built. St. Mary-Shandon Church built the same year.
- 1694 A Tipstaff was sent from Dublin by the House of Commons, against James French and Simon Dring, Esqrs. Sheriffs, for quartering soldiers on private house-keepers.
- 1697 The freemen of Cork petitioned the House of Commons, against the Mayor and Aldermen, complaining of several unreasonable taxes being laid on them, since the surrender of the City to King William. James French, Esq; the late Mayor, was ordered to be taken into custody, and Theophilus Morris, one of the late Sheriffs, commanded to attend the House.
- 1698 The old Barrack built.
- 1699 St. Stephen's Hospital built for the education of reduced house-keepers children.
Tuckey's-bridge built by Captain Dunscomb.
- 1708 The foundation of the Exchange laid.

X

Wednesday

- 1712 Wednesday May 7th, Mary Eastberry was burnt at Gallows-Green, for poisoning her husband, Daniel Eastberry, Tallow-Chandler, who lived in Paul-street.

The North Wooden-bridge taken down, and a new stone one built in its place.

- 1713 South-gate bridge built. It was formerly made of wood.

- 1715 A great snow fell, which continued two months. North-Gaol built by a tax on the inhabitants, and the Green-Coat Hospital began to be erected in the same year.

- 1716 The Battle of Glanmire fought on Saturday the 16th of June, occasioned by the regiment who lay in the old Barrack, having turned out for their arrears and pay, which being detained from them some time past, they marched out of the Barrack, and went up to lower Glasheen, with drums beating and colours flying, crossed the Lee, went to the foot of Dublin-hill, and encamped themselves in a field belonging to Peter Healy, where they halted a few days, and then marched to Glanmire; at this time they were pursued by a regiment of soldiers (who landed that morning at the Cove of Cork) with two brass field-pieces, upon which, the mutineers made a stand at the further side of the bridge, headed in particular by one of themselves, a Dutchman, named John Christopher Gurvy, and some others of their own regiment, who made a resolute defence; their ammunition having failed, they made use of their buttons as a substitute for bullets, when at last they gave way, and retreated in disorder; the Dutchman, together with Coffe and Holland, two of the ringleaders, were taken, tried by a court-martial, and shot at Gallows-Green; many others were whipt severally.

Bertridg's

- 1718 Bertridge's Alms-house began to be built. War declared against Spain, December 20th.
- 1719 The new Barrack built. The foundation of the North Charitable Infirmary laid, and St. Peter's School and Alms-house built.
- 1720 The Mardyke (commonly called the Red-house Walk) first laid out by Edward Webber, Esq; Town-Clerk. Christ-Church rebuilt. The first sermon preached there on Sunday, November 27th, by the Rev. Philip Townsend.
- 1722 Captains Henry Ward and Francis Fitzgerald, were hanged and quartered at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday, April 18th, for enlisting men for the service of the Pretender; they were prosecuted by Maurice Hayes. William Owgan, and Augustus Carey, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

Maurice Kennifeck for robbing Dennis Sullivan's house at Ballivolane, and James Mastersom, for the murder of Garret Aghern, were executed on Saturday, May 12th.

William Roe stood in the Pillory on Saturday the 19th, and was whipt on Wednesday the 23d May, for repeating the following seditious words: "*May King James the Third enjoy his own again.*" Daniel Murphy on Saturday the 9th, and Patrick Sweeny, on Saturday the 16th of June, were severally executed at Gallows-Green, for enlisting men for the service of the Pretender, at the prosecution of Maurice Hayes; they were tried by a special commission.

This year, Ryland and Keating were executed for the murder and robbery of Isaac Watkins, of Water-Park, Esq; they both died innocent, as appeared by the confession of William Lyne, who was, at the same assizes, convicted of cow-stealing; he was tried by the same Jury with Ryland and Keating,

- 1737 Richard Gash killed David Glas the Bailiff, by running him through the belly with a small sword, in a dancing-school.
- 1738 Gill-Abby Castle fell down, after 980 years standing.
- 1739 War declared against Spain, November the 5th. Great Frost began December 26th.
- 1740 The Corn-Market built. The Summer following the Hard Frost, there was a large pit dug at the back of the Green in Shandon Church-yard, where several hundred indigent persons were buried for want of money to purchase graves for themselves. The six-penny household loaf this year weighed but 2 lb. 13 oz.

Timothy Hurly, Honora Hurly his wife, Timothy Hurly his son, Maurice Fihilly his son-in-law, Cornelius Fowloe, Michael Shinnick and Mary Bradeen, were executed at Gallows-Green, Easter-Saturday, April 5th, for stealing a piece of linen-cloth out of the dwelling-house of John Terry, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of the City of Cork, who of course, had the satisfaction of escorting the nefarious culprits to the place of execution. Elenor Shinnick, sister to said Michael Shinnick, became an approver, and prosecuted the whole to conviction, otherwise she would have forfeited her life. Joan Fihilly, wife of said Maurice Fihilly, and daughter to said Timothy Hurly, escaped the Gallows on account of being in company with her husband at the time of committing the robbery, but she was presented by the Grand Jury as a vagabond, and transported. Mary Bradeen pleaded pregnancy, which was found not to be the case by a jury of matrons. Honora Hurly would have also escaped the Gallows, in the same manner as her daughter Joan Fihilly, had she not been convicted

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on another indictment, for stealing a piece of linen-cloth out of the dwelling-house of Joseph Popham. Cornelius Fowlce, declared on the Gallows, a few moments before he was launched into eternity, that if he had his liberty, he would steal the shirt and blanket, pointing to them, where they were drying on a bush opposite the Gallows, and just before his face, without being discovered, notwithstanding the multitude of spectators then in his presence.

1744 This Summer the six-penny household loaf weighed 14 lb. 6 oz. Randall Westropp, Esq; being Mayor of the City of Cork.

War declared in this City against France, April the 10th.

The Prince Frederick privateer, Captain Talbot and his consort Captain Morecock, brought two rich prizes into Kinsale harbour, whose cargoes amounted to one million sterling, August 2d.

1745 The body of True-Blues first assembled in this City.

1746 John Fowlce, for stealing wearing-apparel from Jeremiah Leary, and Chambers Martin, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Walter Lane, at Cork, with an intent to steal the goods of William Sullivan, were both executed on Saturday August 2d. Malachy Connel for forgery, William Forster, for seditious words (he being a post-boy, coming into town with a foreign mail, was asked by William Markham, Esq; *What news?* to which he replied, *Good news; the Pretender is crowned in Scotland*) and Daniel Coughlan for seditious words, by drinking a health to Lord Clare (who was then an officer in the French King's service, at the Rebellion in Scotland) were pillored at the corner of Broad-lane, on Saturday the 29th of March.

Timothy

- 1746 Timothy Murraine, alias Fahy, for cow-stealing, executed on Saturday April 12th.

Richard Dooly was fined 10*l.* for saying in open court, at August assizes, "that he did not expect justice, whilst the Mayor sat on the bench."

- 1748 Methodists first came to this City.

The Work-house finished, and opened for the reception of foundling children.

- 1749 Dennis Dunn executed near Broad-lane, on Saturday April 15th, for enlisting John M'Fall to be a Serjeant in the French army.

Peace proclaimed with France and Spain.

Henry Keating, bum-constable, pleaded his Majesty's most gracious pardon, for the murder of John Flood.

- 1750 James Mullowny and James Regan, were hanged quartered and beheaded, at the corner of Broad-lane, on Saturday April 14th, for the murder of Michael Sullivan.

William Delany was publicly whipt through the City, on Saturday April 28th, for abusing William Holmes, Esq; Mayor of Cork, by calling him a Rascal and a Son-of-a-Whore, and that he did not care a f—t for him.

Robert Colebrank was executed at Broad-lane, on Saturday the 1st of September, for the robbery of John Meade, Esq; Counsellor at Law. Colebrank was pitied by the multitude, and fortunately for himself, he came to life, and made his escape through Poultney's-lane. John Webb and John Swete, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

- 1751 Downfall of the Spanish gold.

Daniel Hoolahan was hanged, quartered, and beheaded, opposite the North-Shambles, near lower Shandon-Church, on Wednesday April 3d. for the murder of John Sullivan. Sir John Freke, Bart. and Robert Newenham, Esq; Sheriffs. Hoolahan's

1751 Han's head was spiked on the North-Gaol, and the knife adjoining it, with which he committed the murder.

Edward Dunn, executed at the corner of Broad-lane, on Saturday, April 16th, for robbing Hans Hendrick Fleugel on the Passage Road, of his watch and some money.

At this assizes, John Gold and James Hennessy, were fined 5*l.* each, for drinking Prosperity to Pope and Popery, and Confusion to him that would not drink it.

At August assizes, Benjamin Bonworth, City-Gaoler, was fined 40*l.* and ordered to be detained in execution for it until paid, for not having done his duty in burning Timothy Rourke on the hand with a hot iron, as he was directed to do, it being a cold one he made use of.

1752 Assizes began Thursday, March 19th, Justice French and Boleyn Whitney, Esq; Judges for the Munster Circuit.

Assizes began Saturday, August 8th, Lord Chief Baron Bowes and Serjeant Marshall, Judges.

Thomas Hierlihy, for enlisting William Towers and Thomas Dove to serve the French King; William Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald (brothers) for robbing William Keating on the high-way, of six shillings in money, were executed near Broad-lane, on Saturday April 4th; Francis Carleton and Hugh Swayne, Esqrs. Sheriffs. It is worthy of remark, that whilst William Fitzgerald was on his trial in the City-Court, his brother Thomas (who was accused of the robbery, but not taken) being conscious of his own innocence, carried a quart of ale into the open Court, and reached it to his brother in the Dock; he was immediately seized, tried by the same Jury, found guilty, and executed with his brother.

1752.

Dennis M'Carthy was executed at Gallows-Green, on Monday May 4th, for enlisting men for the French King's service.

Daniel Shea and John Shea, were imprisoned three years each ; the former for assaulting John Asterly, and the latter for assaulting Dennis Donnogan.

At August assizes, Owen Brien was convicted of bigamy in the City-Court, and transported for marrying Sarah Smith on the 18th of May, 1751, notwithstanding his being married to Honora Sullivan, January 12th 1741, who was still alive ; both wives appeared against him, and he confessed the fact.

John Duffy and John Brickford stood in the Pillory on Saturday August 22d, for riotously assaulting Joseph Brabson.

Joan Sullivan, pillored for perjury, Saturday October 6th.

William Uniacke killed in a duel with Robert Fulton, Friday March 27th.

His Excellency Henry Boyle, Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, landed at the Custom-house Quay.

St. Finbarry's bells were put up in September ; the first mournful peal they rung, was for the Rev. Father Coleman Sarsfield, who died in the beginning of October.

Shandon bells were put up the same Summer ; the first joyful peal they rung, was for the marriage of the present Burgefs, Henry Harding, with Miss Catharine Dorman, on Thursday December 7th.

Occur-

Occurrences in 1753.

Richard Townsend, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Charles M'Carthy, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday 14th of April; Baron Mountney and Justice Blenerhasset, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday, 13th of September; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice French, Judges.

Matthew Callaghane, aged 18 years, was capitally convicted in the City-Court, on Tuesday April 17th, for the robbery of Captain Capel at Glasmore; as soon as he received sentence of death, he leaped out of the Dock with his bolts on, made his escape out of Court, but was retaken the same day, and hanged at the corner of Broad-lane on Wednesday the 25th of April. The unfortunate criminal was taken in Court-lane, and the informer who discovered on him, was so ill-treated by the mob (having one of his ears cut off) that his life was despaired of. Since this transaction happened, the Dock in the City-Court has been made higher.

David Linchy (otherwise Coosheen) executed on Saturday, September 29th, for the robbery of John Burchill, on Glasheen Road; he was the last person executed at Broad-lane.

April 19th, Francis Taylor, was buried in Peter's Church-yard, and the next morning was found sitting up in the grave, his cap and shroud tore to pieces, the coffin broke, one of his shoulders much mangled, one of his hands full of clay, and blood running from his eyes; a melancholy instance of the fatal consequences of a too precipitate interment.

May 1st, There was the greatest and longest shower of hail ever remembered in the City of Cork.

Three men and a child of 9 years old, were burnt to death, in a house in Bowling-Green Lane, May 2d.

The Earl of Rothes reviewed the Earl of Holmes's and Sir Peter Hacket's regiments in Balliphehane Field, May 23d.



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John Lyfaght, Senr. Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Thomas Allen, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday April 8th; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice French, Judges.

Affizes began Friday 16th August; Lord Chief Baron Bowes and Boleyn Whitney, Esq; Judges.

William Sullivan, for running away with Miss Margaret Mullane; William Connor and Timothy Cleary, for burning Mary M'Carthy to death, in her dwelling-house, and Cornelius Swiney for robbing John Burchill on the high-way, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 20th of April. Sullivan was the first person executed on the new Stone Gallows, which at that time faced the Pound and the Lough Road.

Daniel Horrogan executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 27th April, for stealing stockings out of the dwelling-house of Joseph Elliot.

John Sullivan and Daniel Connel, were executed on the wooden gallows, Wednesday the 28th of August, for the murder of John Puxley, Esq; both their heads were spiked on the South Gaol.

Dennis Lyne (commonly called Donogha Loyder) was whipt from South-gate to Blackpool Bridge, on Saturday 27th of April, for riotously assaulting and beating Simon Rawlins; he was also whipt on Wednesday the 1st of May, for riotously assaulting and beating William Joyce. John Coffart and Kevan Izod, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

An

An old Beggarman, that made use of a crutch, and had a remarkable thick leg, was whipt from Gate to Gate, on Wednesday the 28th of August, for exposing his nakedness to Miss L * * * t ; being the second time of correction.

Matthew Brahan was whipt from the Pillars of the Gallows to Blackpool Bridge, on Saturday the 21st of December, for keeping an house of ill fame ; John Smith and Joseph Witheral, Esqrs. Sheriffs. Simon Rawlins, Baker, whipt for such another offence, December 28th.

March 12th, Admiral Watson, with six men of war, arrived in Kinsale.

March 19th, John Reily, Esq; P. D. G. M. M. and the different Lodges of Free-masons, in the City of Cork, walked in procession from the Tholsel to Shandon-Church, where an excellent sermon was preached for them, by the Rev. Doctor Hughes ; they afterwards dined together at the Cork-Arms.

March 25th, Colonel Aldercorn's regiment embarked for the East Indies.

Thursday, May 9th, The party of soldiers returned, that went in pursuit of Morty Ogue O'Sullivan on Thursday, from Cork to Beerhaven. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the party under the command of Lieutenant Appleton, arrived at Beerhaven, and in a small time after was discovered by the centinels belonging to said Sullivan, but the party being too far advanced towards the house, the centinels had not time to warn the house of their approach, but made the best of their way to save themselves ; immediately the party surrounded the house, but Sullivan and his party being alarmed by the barking of a dog, which they had in the house, took the alarm directly ; Sullivan came to the door and opened it in his shirt, with a blunderbuss in his hand ; at the same they might have taken away his life,

life, but the commanding officer chusing rather to take him alive, did not fire at him; Sullivan and his men fired several blunderbusses out of the house at the party, but finding them too strong, he thought on a stratagem, by sending them out one man at a time, thinking by that means the party would have left the house to follow them, by which he may get off, but he was prevented by the officer who only fired at the men as they went off; at length Sullivan's wife, with her child and nurse, came out and asked for quarters, which was granted; the officer asked her who was in the house, she answered no one but her husband and some of his men, upon which he ordered the house to be set on fire, which they were a long time doing, the mens arms being rendered quite useless from the heavy rains, but the house being at last set on fire, they were obliged to come out: Sullivan behaved with great bravery, as did his men, he stood and snapped his blunderbuss twice at the party, and missed fire, likewise the party snapped at him twice and missed fire, and cocking the third time, shot him through the heart dead on the spot, with some others; some more were wounded, and only the body of Sullivan was brought away dead, and two prisoners (Sullivan and Connel) alive; the King's boat at the same time went round, and sunk the sloop belonging to him;—had it not been for the wetness of the night, the party would have been discovered sooner—he had not his usual centinels out, as not expecting any thing to disturb him. The two prisoners that were brought alive, were put into the South Gaol, and the body of Sullivan was lodged in the Barrack Yard till further orders; he was afterwards taken to the County Court, his head spiked on South Gaol, and his remains interred on the Battery in the new Barrack.

July 3d, Colonel O'Brien appointed Collector of the City of Cork.

July

July 13th, Martin Evans, School-master, hanged himself in Coppinger's-Lane.

23d. About 400 journeymen Weavers and Combers walked in procession to the Gallows, with the fleece all ragged and decayed, carried before them; some poor artists in mourning appeared in the cavalcade; an effigy dressed up in chintz and foreign cotton, was hanged and afterwards burnt at the Gallows.

August 18th, Samuel Levy, a Jew, was baptized in Peter's Church, by the Bishop of Cork.



1755.

Philip Oliver, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork.

Affizes began Monday, 31st March; Lord Chief Justice York and Justice Marshall, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday, 24th July; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice Marshall, Judges.

John Barret and Mary his wife, for killing sheep and stealing their fat, the property of Dennis Twomey; the wife afterwards disposed of the fat, knowing it to be stolen, and Roger M'Grath for stealing handkerchiefs out of the Widow Brien's dwelling-house, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 12th of April. John Smith and Joseph Witheral, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

Dennis Sheehan, Taylor (who had a lame step) executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 13th of August, for the murder of his aunt near Macrump. He afterwards came to life, and made his escape. His sister, Catherine Sheehan, was also found guilty of the same murder, but on pleading pregnancy (which was found so) her sentence was respited. James Wilky, for rioting, stood in the pillory the same day that Sheehan was hanged.

January

January 8th and 9th, Sir Peter Hacket's and Colonel Dunbarr's regiments embarked for Virginia.

May 5th, Carrigaline Races began.

June 2d, The Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed in Cork.

October 23d, The first Market-Jury sworn in Cork by John Reily, Esq; Mayor.—Names of the Jury.

Robert Travers, Esq;	Peter Laulhe, Merchant,
Noblet Phillips, Burges,	Paul Maylor, Merchant,
Usher Philpott, Burges,	Peter Ardouin, Merchant,
James Chatterton, Burges,	Wm. Rickotts, Merchant,
John Webb, Burges,	Andrew Franklin, Gent.
John Swete, Burges,	John Deyos, Merchant,
John Wrixon, Burges,	Stearne Tuckey, Gent.
Stephen Denroche, Burges	Robert Lane, Merchant,
Kevan Izod, Burges,	Francis Gray, Merchant,
Nathaniel Lavit, Merchant	William Finch Merchant,
Samuel Perry, Merchant,	John Skeyes, Merchant.

Saturday, November 1st, A violent shock of an earthquake felt in Cork, at 36 minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning, but providentially no damage happened here.



1756.

Robert Rogers, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and William Heard, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday 5th of April; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice French, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday 4th September, Baron Mountney and John Smith, Esq; Judges.

Dennis Lyne (commonly called Donogha Loyder) executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 21st of April, for robbing Daniel Murphy of Blackpool, carrier, on the high-way.

John Lott, Taylor, for high-way robbery on Bottle-Hill Road, and Patrick Croneen, for enlisting men for the French King, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 1st of May. Lott the Taylor, afterwards came to life, and made his escape.

William Taylor, John Walton and John Geale, three soldiers belonging to General O'Farrel's regiment, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 2d. of October, for committing a rape on the body of Ann Dunn at Friar's-Walk, and robbing her of several articles of wearing-apparel; the whole regiment under arms surrounded the Gallows at the time of their execution.

February 11th, An officer belonging to the Tilbury man of war, beat up for volunteers in Cork.

March 3d. General Otway's and Lord John Murray's Highlanders embarked for England.

May 29th, War declared in this City against France in the following manner: first came the several societies of tradesmen with their colours displayed; then a party of the soldiers with fixed bayonets; next the City-officers with the Sword and Mace; then the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Burgesses and Common-Council Men, with the City-Music, being followed by the officers of the regiments on duty here, and Sir Henry Cavendish's Company of True-Blues, in the midst of loud huzzas and acclamations, all striving to shew their love and loyalty to the best of Kings, and their abhorrence to the French: in the afternoon the Right Worshipful the Mayor gave an elegant entertainment at the Council Chamber, where a great many loyal toasts were drank.

August 1st, The True-Blues fired three volleys before the Exchange, in honour of King George the First's accession to the Throne.

7th, The Foxhunter privateer, Captain Townsend, sailed from Cove on a cruize, and was never after heard of.

October 26th, Colonel Montague's regiment arrived in Cork.

28th, The Blakeney privateer brought a prize into Cove.



I. 757.

John Lysaght, Junr. Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Rider Doe, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Thursday 3 1st March; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice French, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday 10th of September; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice French, Judges.

Simon Dawly and Darby Mahony, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 1st of October, for cow-stealing.

At March affizes, Johanna Keoghane was convicted of the murder of James O'Hea, Esq; but on proving pregnancy, her sentence was respited.

Sunday, May 8th, Admiral Holburne and the fleet under his command, consisting of the following ships of war, sailed from the Cove of Cork, destined for Halifax, in North-America.—Newark, 80 guns, Terrible 74, Invincible 74, Nassau 70, Northumberland 68, Grafton 68, Orford 66, Defiance 60, Bedford 64, St. Alban's 64, Kingston 60, Sunderland 60, Centurion 54, Tilbury 60, Portmahon 20, Hawk Sloop 10, Hunter 14, Gibraltar's Prize 8, Furnace Bomb, and Lightning Fire-ship, with 55 transports, having General Blakeney's, General Murray's, General Kennedy's, Colonel Forbes's, Colonel Perry's, the second Battalion of the Royal Scotch, and General Bragg's Regiments of Foot on board.

June 27th, Montgomery's and Frazer's Highlanders embarked at the Custom-house Quay for America.

August 17th, The City of Cork, and Peter and Paul privateers, sailed in concert from Cove on a cruise.

Richard

1758.

Richard Longfield, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Thomas Farren, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Friday 10th of March; Justice Marshall and Justice Robinson, Judges.

Affizes began Friday 21st of July; Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Justice Robinson, Judges.

Edward Cook, for the murder of Jacob Carter the Miner, John Bourke for robbing the dwelling-house of Daniel Harrington, at Ballidahin near Mallow, Timothy Sullivan for stealing two cows from Nicholas Kerby, Edmond Shea and John Shea, brothers, commonly called Pins and Needles, for different felonies, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 25th of March.

Patrick Loughry, the Baker, executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 29th of March, for robbing Lucy the Taylor's dwelling-house.

James Cook for the murder of Jacob Carter the Miner, executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 2d. of August. His head was spiked on the South Gaol.

Johanna Keoghane, for the murder of James O'Hea, Esq; and Catherine Sheehan, for the murder of her aunt near Macrump, were burnt at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 26th of August. Catherine Sheehan was under sentence of death since August affizes 1755, and Johanna Keoghane since March affizes, 1757, and avoided execution on account of their different pregnancies.

January 10th, The Hussar frigate of 28 guns and 220 men, brought the Vengeance privateer of St. Maloes, of 36 guns and 400 men, into Kinsale. The Hussar had 9 men killed and 9 wounded; the Vengeance lost 170 men killed and wounded. This was the privateer that engaged Captain Death of the Terrible, a short time ago.

May 26th, Colonel Montague's regiment reviewed at the Camp-field, by General Folliot.

July 8, This day the greatest part of the crew belonging to the City of Cork privateer lying at Cove, confined their officers to the cabin, and forced from the side a lighter (that had brought provisions for their use) and endeavoured to get ashore, but some on board (well affected to the owners) made a signal of their distress to a man of war that lay near them, upon which the man of war manned her long-boat and pursued them, at whom the privateer men fired, which was returned; this being perceived on board the man of war, they loaded two of their great guns with small shot, which they let fly at the lighter, killed two men on the spot, and wounded some others, after which they readily pressed the remainder. One of the killed 'tis said, belonged to the lighter.

September 2d. Captain Cole's vessel foundered under the Giant's Stairs, below Passage.

October 22d. Commodore Keppel arrived at Cove, in the Torbay of 74 guns, along with four other men of war, and two bomb-ketches.

26th, Seven East-Indiamen arrived at Cove, under convoy of the Colchester of 50 guns. Four East-Indiamen also arrived in Kinsale, with the remains of Colonel Aldercorn's regiment on board, and landed at the Custom-house Quay. Commodore Keppel sailed for the coast of Africa same day.



1759.

Affizes began Thursday April 5th, Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Baron Dawson, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday August 2d, Lord Chief Baron Willis and Prime Serjeant Scott, Judges.

Joseph Barret executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 18th of April, for horse-stealing.

Charles Carthy (commonly called Charles Bandon) for committing a rape on the body of Joan Murphy, Timothy Bryan, for robbing the Cellars of Daniel Knight, Daniel Sheehan and John Welsh, for the murder of Peter Leader, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 25th of August.

John Hogan and John Eyres, were pillored for perjury, on Saturday the 14th of April.

Friday, March 16th, William Parks and Christopher Collis, Esqrs. City Sheriffs, with the Sub-Corporations, consisting of the Masters and Wardens of the respective trades, assembled at the Lough of Cork, elegantly mounted on horseback, where they formed according to seniority, and rode several miles out of town, to meet John Swete, Esq; Mayor of Cork, who was then on his return from Dublin, where he had been some time, in consequence of an order from the superior Court, relative to Quarterage; they formed a grand and pleasing appearance.

Thursday, July 5th, General Folliot's regiment (commonly called the Royal Irish) encamped at Balliphehane, and did not break up till Wednesday the 17th of October following. The City Militia did duty in their absence.

August 16th, Illuminations for Prince Ferdinand's victory at Minden.

September 15th, The same for Admiral Boscawen's defeating the French fleet under the command of M. de la Clue; also for defeating the French army at Niagara.

25th and 26th, The Mayor, Sheriffs, Masters and Wardens of the several Trades, perambulated the City-Franchises.

October 26th, Illuminations for taking Quebec.

December 9th, The same for Admiral Hawke's defeating M. Conflans, the French Admiral.

Abraham

1760.

Abraham Morris, Esq, High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Edward Irwin, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Thursday, March 27th, Baron Dawson and Justice Marshall, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday, August 7th, Lord Chief Justice Caulfield and Serjeant Malone, Judges.

Mary Cassady, for the murder of her Step-son Hugh Cassady, was burnt at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 12th of April. Barns the Sheriff's bailiff, was deprived of his hat and cloak this day, for not assisting the executioner in putting up the cross stick.

John Sullivan, alias Croobohil, was executed the same day for burglary and felony.

Michael Linnahane, for the murder of William Duggan, and Dennis Ryan for house-robbery, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 26th of April.

Saturday July 5th, Timothy Crowley, a Custom-house Porter, was whipt through the City for fraudulently winning five pounds sterling, at the game of five-cards.

Tuesday October 14th, John Godwin, the Butcher, was sent down the River in order to be transported, pursuant to his sentence at the last affizes.

July 21st, The new Theatre in George's-street, opened. The first night's entertainment was the Orphan, the second Othello, and the third the Beggar's Opera.

November 4th, George III. was proclaimed King. The Royal Scotch, Handasyde's, and Bagshaw's regiments lined the streets, whilst the Mayor, Corporation, and City Regalia, attended by Lieutenant-Governor Molesworth, paraded the Town. The Royal Scotch and Handasyde's fired on the Mall.

November 25th, Illuminations for the King of Prussia's defeating Marshal Daun, near Torgau.

November:

November 28th, Handasyde's regiment, and the first battalion of the Royal Scotch, embarked.

December 25th, One of the galleries of the South-Chapel fell down; three people had their legs broke.



1761.

Wallis Colthurst, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Thursday, March 12th, Lord Chief Justice Flood and Justice Scott, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday July 11th, Baron Dawson and Prime Serjeant Tennison, Judges.

James Higgins executed at Gallows-Green, Saturday 28th of March, for stealing a quantity of rum from Hugh Norcott, Esq;

Elizabeth Porter was whipt round the Quays, on Wednesday the 20th of May, for robbing Ralph Westropp, Esq; M. D.

March 31st, A violent shock of an earthquake at Cork and Kinsale.

April 22d. The election for Members of Parliament began in this City, and ended on the 28th; for John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; 567 votes, Sir John Freke, Bt. 370 votes, and Thomas Newenham, Esq; 295 votes; whereupon the two former were returned duly elected.

Sunday, May 31st, A dreadful fire broke out in the cellars and dwelling-house of Philip Stackpole, in Barrack-street; Mr. Murroney his apprentice, unfortunately perished in the flames.

June 6th, A transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk.

18th and 19th, We had the most constant thunder and lightning, attended with the heaviest rain ever known. On Thursday the 18th, in the South Liberties, a bull and

and two cows were struck dead by the lightning; on Friday the 19th, it appeared more violent, and without intermission from one 'till six in the evening, but did not so much mischief. At Donybrook, the Seat of the Rev. Boyle Davies, a large beam which supported a floor over the cellar, was split so wide that a 24 pound ball may be put into the chasm. There was not the least thunder or rain at Bandon or Kinsale.

June 23d. Illuminations for taking Bellisle.

Tuesday, July 7th, King George the Second's Statue erected on Tuckey's-Bridge.

September 15th, Illuminations for Queen Charlotte's arrival in England; several Sky-rockets were thrown from the balcony of the Exchange, by Captain Cowley.

22d. Illuminations for the King and Queen's coronation. Seabright's and Owens's regiments fired on the Mall.

October 4th, The Wooden-Bridge adjoining the North Wier, fell down; a woman and a boy were unfortunately drowned by this accident.

17th, A Fox went into the house of Mr. M'Carthy, Brewer, in Hanover-street, and killed 11 fowl. Thursday the 22d, he attempted it again, but was seized by the Brewers, and killed in the presence of several sporting gentlemen. He made great havock among the Poultry in St. Finbarry's, and was supposed to be run into town.



1762.

Abraham Devonshire, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Robert Reeves, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Friday March 19th, Lord Chief Justice Aston and Serjeant Malone, Judges; they were also Judges at a Special Commission for trying the White-Boys,

Boys, which began Saturday June 5th, previous to which Commission, and on Saturday the 24th of April, Godfrey Lill, Esq; King's Council, and John Morriffon, Esq; Crown-Solicitor, arrived in town to examine the White-Boys preparative to their trial: nine prisoners were brought the same evening from the County Gaol, and separately examined in the County Grand-Jury Room; four who were confined on suspicion they admitted to bail.

Affizes began Friday, September 10th, Justice Tenison and Prime Serjeant Hely Hutchinson, Judges.

Pierce Bailey, for burglary in the dwelling-house of George Montgomery, Robert Stackpole, and Pierce Moor, for killing a Bay Gelding, the property of James Grove, Esq; being convicted on the White-Boy Act, were taken out of the South Gaol, on Wednesday June 23d, escorted by a strong guard of Sir Ralph Gore's Regiment, and a party of the True-Blue Horse belonging to this City, and executed pursuant to their sentence, viz. Pierce Bailey, at Mitchel's-town, on Thursday the 24th, of June, Robert Stackpole and Pierce Moor, on Saturday the 26th of June; Stackpole was executed at Glanworth, and Moor at Fermoy.

James Gill, for the murder of James Tottum at Cove, and Daniel Shea, for stealing five cows from Edward Connelan, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 16th of October.

William Austen was whipt through the Town, on Wednesday the 25th of August, for attempting to vend a speech, said to be made by Stackpole, reflecting on the justice of his sentence.

Tuesday. January 19th, War declared in Cork against Spain.

April 16th, John Barret a Journeyman Taylor, jumped into the Sand-Quay Dock to avoid the Prés-gang, and was drowned. Same day Lord Blaney's and Colonel Armstrong's regiments embarked for Portugal.

A 2

Monday

Monday April 19th, Thomas Hall Soldier belonging to General Seabright's regiment, was shot for desertion at the Lough of Cork; he was escorted by a regiment of foot, and a party of Lord Drogheda's Light-Horse.

Sunday June 6th, A dreadful fire in Cat-lane, which consumed 150 houses. Same day a Soldier belonging to Sir Ralph Gore's regiment of foot, was drowned at French's Slip: he was very active in suppressing the fire that morning.

Sunday May 30th, The Reverend Father Laurence Arundell, read his Recantation in Nicholas's Church, and embraced the Protestant Religion.

Sunday June 20th, Prayers for rain were offered up to Heaven in all our Churches: this was a remarkable dry Summer, not having a drop of rain for the last 13 weeks.

August 31st, A great fire at Abraham Lane's house in Blarney-lane.

Andrew Franklin Esq; Mayor of Cork, obliged a Serjeant and 12 men to mount guard regularly every day at his house in Cove-lane, during the last three months he remained in office; he was opposed by Colonel Molesworth, Lieutenant-Governor of this City; but the Mayor, who was an upright, worthy, spirited Magistrate, soon humbled the military jurisdiction, shewed his prerogative as Chief Magistrate of the second City in the Kingdom, and left an example to his successors, not unworthy of imitation.



1763.

Walter Baldwin, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and John Warren Gent. Sub-Sheriff.

Affizes began Thursday, March 24th, Lord Chief Justice Flood, and Justice Scott, Judges.

Affizes

Affizes began Wednesday 3d of August, Lord Chief Justice Aston and Baron Mountney, Judges.

Patrick Kenny, for robbing James Connel on the highway, and Dennis Sullivan, for stealing several cows from the Widow Galway at the Boar's-Head, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 9th of April.

Daniel Linnahane, alias Duke, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 3d. of September, for robbing the dwelling-house of Edmond Flyn.

Peace proclaimed in Cork, between England, France, Spain and Portugal, on Easter-Monday, the 4th of April. The night concluded with ringing of bells, bone-fires, illuminations, and every other possible demonstration of joy.

April 21st, Sir Ralph Gore's (92d.) regiment of foot was broke, and discharged in the old Barrack.

May 9th, The workmen began to clear the Channel of this harbour, in order to build the new Wall; and on Monday the 30th of May, several hundred labourers (at this time called Mud-Larks) paraded the City with spades and shovels on their shoulders, quitted their work at the new Wall, and turned out for eight-pence a day, being then allowed but $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Armstrong's (83d.) and Lord Blaney's (91st.) regiments of foot, lately landed at Youghal from Portugal, were broke and discharged in the Barrack of Cork, by General Dilkes, on Monday June 6th.

June 23d. The workmen began to flag the side of the North Main-street.

27th, The workmen began to improve the Red-house Walk.

Monday July 11th, A remarkable buffing-match, was fought on Reily's Marsh, near the Red-house Walk, between Serjeant Watling of the 50th regiment, and one Maher, a Servant-man, in which the military hero proved victorious.

Sunday July 31st, Prayers for fair weather, were offered up in all the churches in Cork, it being the wettest Summer ever remembered.

The Widow Allen in Cove-lane, was murdered by Timothy Harrington her servant, on Monday night, the 8th of August.



I 7 6 4.

Emanuel Moore, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Jonas Lander Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Wednesday, 4th of April, Lord Chief Baron Willes, and Serjeant Patterson, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday, 18th of August, Lord Chief Justice Aston and Baron Mountney, Judges.

No person executed at either affizes in the year 1764.

At March affizes, in the City-Court, M'Namara, a Taylor, received sentence to be executed on the 26th of May, for enlisting men for the French King's service, but he afterwards received his Majesty's free pardon.

John Dinane, a Journeyman Linen-Weaver, was whipt from Gate to Gate for combination, on Saturday the 11th of August.

Sunday February 5th, Prayers for fair weather were offered up in all our churches.

February 20th, A croud of people began to dig for money near the new Barrack.

June 21st, Cornelius Murphy was killed in the Lough Field; there was a Horse-Race the same evening.

Sunday July 15th, Cornelius Carthy Labourer, and Edmond Welsh Butcher, were both shot dead by a party of the army, who were escorting Kean Mahony and John Golding to North-Gaol; the mob attempted to rescue the prisoners, which occasioned this fatal accident.

September 20th, A new Draw-bridge erected, where Parliament Bridge now stands.

1765.

Nicholas Dunscomb, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday, 23d. of March, Lord Chief Baron Willes and Justice Tennyson, Judges.

Affizes began Monday, 12th of August, Lord Chief Baron Willes and Solicitor-General Patterson, Judges.

No person executed at either affizes in the year 1765.

At March affizes, Mary Burke (commonly called Sterling Molly) and Tobias Burke her son, received sentence to be executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 18th of May, for the murder of John Gearx, by setting a Mastiff at him, who tore several parts of his flesh in pieces: the Judge, on account of her son's youth (being but 11 years of age) recommended them both to Government; they obtained his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and were transported for life.

William Mullins (commonly called P * * * k of the Loop, was whipt through the town, on Wednesday the 4th of December.

November 16th, One Bowler a Butcher, stood in the Pillory, for riotously assaulting a soldier on duty; he received sentence to be three times pillored, and three times whipt round the Gallows, and from the Piers to the North Gaol, with a rope round his neck, which punishment he underwent.

January 18th, A remarkable great flood in the River.

August, This month the Lough of Cork was partly drained.

Friday, October 18, A dangerous mob assembled this day, and broke open several merchants cellars to search for provisions, but found none intended for exportation; meal, oats and potatoes were what they chiefly looked for, but were disappointed; some thousands of an un-

ruly

ruly populace were assembled on this occasion, and had it not been for the care and activity of the Magistrates, much mischief might have happened.

November 6th, A dreadful fire at Hugh Reily's house in Carey's-lane.



I 7 6 6.

Walter Atkin Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and James Wherland Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday 15th March, Lord Chief Justice Clayton and Serjeant Malone, Judges.

Affizes began Friday 8th August, Baron Mountney and Serjeant Dennis, Judges.

Dennis Sullivan, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 5th of April, for robbing Darby Sullivan on the high-way. It is worthy of remark, that the guard which was escorting Dennis Sullivan, from the South Gaol to the place of execution, met the guard which was conducting Dennis Connor from Gallows-Green to North Gaol, exactly at the corner of Cove-Lane; each party stopped in order to let the other pass by: during these few moments, the two unfortunate sufferers beheld each other with an eye of pity, the one having a rope round his neck going to execution, the other with his back streaming with blood from corporal flagilation, each party (I suppose) considering his different situation. Connor met with another spectacle on his journey, for at going through the North Main-street, he beheld Alexander Stewart elevated in the Pillory;—a rare example indeed, and I hope a sufficient one, to deter Conner from his former evil practices.

At March affizes, Robert Murray of Kinsale, Taylor, received sentence to be hanged, quartered and beheaded
at

at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 3d. of May, for the murder of Captain Rea; he afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon. A Blackmore, for robbing Benjamin Sullivan, Esqr's. dwelling-house, and Dineen, for robbing Hennessy's salt-house, were to be executed the same day, but were also pardoned.

Patrick Redmond the Taylor, was executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 10th of September, for robbing the dwelling-house of John Griffin. Glover, the Player (who was then in Cork) took an active part in this man's restoration; after he hung 9 minutes, and was cut down, he was perfectly restored to life, by the dint of friction and fumigation. He afterwards made his escape, got drunk, went to the Play-house door (the night of his execution) to return Mr. Glover thanks, and put the whole audience in terror and consternation. He was the third Taylor that made his escape from the Gallows since the year 1755.

A dreadful fire in Cogan's-lane (between Bandon Road and St. Finbarry's) on Friday the 12th of September, which consumed 79 cabbins.



1767.

Roger Bernard, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Francis Kiernan, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday 28th of March, Baron Mountney and Justice Malone, Judges.

Affizes began Friday, 18th of September, Justice Malone and Prime Serjeant Hely Hutchinson, Judges.

Jeremiah Twomey, executed at Gallows-Green, on Easter-Saturday, the 18th of April, for robbing the dwelling-house of Johanna Norton at Crosses-Green. Her husband was so ill-treated the night of this robbery, that he died in some time after. Twomey was con-

victed of the robbery only. The general opinion was, that he died innocent, in consequence whereof, the mob brought him from the Gallows (in his coffin) to the prosecutor's door, where they bled him, took the rope off his neck, threw it into the window, besmeared the door and window-shuts with his blood, whilst showers of stones were pelted at the windows from every quarter, during which time Mrs. Norton resolutely defended her house, threw the rope into the South River, and fired several shots at the mob, luckily no person was hurt; a party of soldiers soon came to her assistance; one of the offenders was immediately seized and sent to Gaol; this man (Timothy M'Carthy) was publicly whipt through the Town, on Saturday the 3d of October following.

Thomas Carrol, aged 69 years, was executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 25th of April, for cow-stealing in the country: he was convicted in the County Court of Cork about 10 years ago, for cow-stealing, and received sentence of death, but was pardoned on condition of transportation, from whence he returned, was tried for such another offence in the same Court, and this day executed.

Jeffery Purcell, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 10th of October, for the murder of William Dorgan of Blackpool Peruke-maker, on Mushery-mountain.

John Ankle, a soldier, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 17th of October, for the murder of Cornelius Courcy, near Bandon.

Pheix M'Carthy Baker, fined 50*l.* and to suffer three months imprisonment for offering a bribe to Samuel Maylor, Esq; Mayor of Cork; he was convicted on Saturday the 19th of September, before Prime Serjeant Hely Hutchinson, in the City-Court.

At March assizes, three soldiers named William Collins, John Hayman, and George Chamberlain, received

sentence of death for Street-robbery, at the prosecution of John Nash mariner, and afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

August 24th, Hugh Carleton, Esq; was elected Recorder of the City of Cork.

The new Mayoralty-house finished ; it was projected by Davies Dukart, and executed by Charles Swiney, Carpenter, and Edmond Flaherty, Mason ; James Chatterton, Esq; was the first Mayor who inhabited this Mansion-house. The foundation stone was laid on the 17th day of June, 1764.

October 8th, A prodigious flood and spring tide. A boat plied for some time in the North Main-street. Kinsale Races began Monday 17th August.

Early on Sunday morning, the 8th of November, a Taylor named Patrick Connor, was killed in the house of Peter Ashenhurst near Christ-Church, by three officers named Gordon, Thompson and Travers.



1768.

Affizes began Friday 18th March, Lord Chief Justice Clayton and Serjeant Dennis, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday 18th August, Lord Chief Baron Forster and Serjeant Dennis, Judges.

No person executed at either affizes in the year 1768.

Humphry Corkeran was pillored for perjury, on Saturday the 2d of April.

Patrick Connor, whipt for stealing bridles from Sampson Stawell, Esq; on Wednesday 31st August.

At August affizes, James Sibley a soldier, received sentence of death, for breaking into the dwelling-house of William Ross, Clock-maker, and afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

B b

July

July 21st, The election in the County Court-house ended for Knights of the Shire, when the numbers stood as follows, viz. For Richard Townsend, Esq; 673 votes, Arthur Hyde, Esq; 671, Sampson Stawel, Esq; 402, and Sir Robert Deane, Bart. 394 votes, whereupon Richard Townshend and Arthur Hyde, Esqrs. were returned duly elected.

The Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, his Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law, and Brabazon Ponsonby Esq; were unanimously elected Members of Parliament for the City of Cork.

July 24th, Prayers for fair weather offered up in all the churches.

Tonson's Bank opened in Paul-street, August 1st.

Thursday September 8th, Hennessy's Salt-house, on Cold-harbour, was accidentally blown up with powder. His son and maid-servant unfortunately lost their lives.

September 12th, William Snowe, Esq; elected Clerk of the Crown and Peace.

REMARK! Noblet Phillips, Esq; was not elected Mayor, the first Monday in July, according to custom, the election did not begin 'till the first Tuesday in July, on account of the present Mayor (James Chatterton, Esq;) being unwell, and unable to attend the Court.



1769.

Jonas Morris, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Friday, 17th March, Lord Chief Justice Clayton and Baron Scott, Judges.

Affizes began Friday, 18th August, Lord Chief Baron Forster and Serjeant Malone, Judges.

William Stacpole (aged 15 years) for robbing Terence Lowry's Bleach-yard, Timothy Sullivan, for breaking

into the dwelling-house of David Abbot in Cove-lane, and Catherine Fitzgerald, for stealing wearing-apparel, the property of Miss Delany, and also for stealing handkerchiefs, the property of William Murphy in Barrack-Street, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 16th of September. Sullivan fell off the Gallows, but after he ascended the ladder a second time, he made his final exit.

At August assizes, John Crowley received sentence of death, for robbing the Tann-yard of Mrs. Gay in Blackpool; he was reprieved by George Lord Viscount Townsend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was in the City of Cork at the time he lay under sentence of death. He was afterwards transported for life.

At March assizes, Davies for horse-stealing, and Tivy for street-robbery, both received sentence of death, but afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and were transported for life.

February 11th, A dreadful fire on the Coal-quay, adjoining the Custom-house.

Sunday March 5th, A desperate battle at Parkmore, between the rabble of Fair-lane and Blackpool.

June 3d, There was a transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk; the next transit of the same Planet, will happen on the 8th day of December, 1874, which will be only visible in Asia, and the South-East parts of Africa.

George Lord Viscount Townsend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in the City of Cork on Sunday the 3d, dined with the Corporation at the Mayoralty-house on Monday the 4th, and went to Christ-Church on Sunday the 10th of September, 1769; he sat in the Bishop's Throne, and the Bishop sat at the Communion-Table.

Sunday October 22d, Stafford, the linen-weaver, was shot dead by one of the soldiers who was conducting him to gaol; he was charged with felony, under a commitment from the Chief Magistrate, when he fled from justice, and leaped across the Mardyke River; the army

pursued him, but finding no possibility of retaking him, he was shot just as he fell at the opposite side of the River.



I 7 7 0.

The Honourable John Smith Barry, High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Thomas Chatterton, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Friday, 30th March, Lord Chief Justice Clayton and Justice Henn, Judges.

Affizes began Friday, 24th August, Lord Chief Baron Forster and Justice Malone, Judges.

No person executed at either affizes in the year 1770.

Roger Maffy and Bridget Connor, were pillored on Saturday the 21st of April, for attempting to poison John Connor, husband to said Bridget Connor. They were severely pelted with eggs, by an enraged populace.

Thomas Kenny and Judith Kenny, his mother, were ordered for execution on the 12th of May, for coining; they were afterwards respited, and Thomas Kenny made his escape out of North Gaol (by means of a false key) on Wednesday the 1st of August.

Daniel Donoghue received sentence of death for street-robbery, but afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon on condition of transportation.

Richard Horrogan was killed near the door of the Fowl-market, by the centinel of the Main-guard, on Saturday night, the 27th of October.

February 15th, William Fitzgerald, alias Thunder, was lodged in South Gaol; he was shot near Mallow, on Monday night, the 12th of February, and brought dead to Cork.

March 5th, The Lord Lieutenant ordered the removal of the powder magazine from Skiddy's-Castle.

July

July 29th, Peter Commerford the Baker's house, took fire.

August 17th, A large mob attacked the carmen coming from Dublin with soldiers clothes.

Buttons first numbered on officers coats. Buff waistcoats and breeches for soldiers.



I 7 7 I.

Benjamin Bousfield, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and John Warren, Gent. Sub-Sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday 16th March, Justice Henn and Counsellor Fitzgibbon, Judges.

Affizes began Friday 23d August, Lord Chief Baron Forster and Justice Malone, Judges.

Matthew M'Daniel and Dennis M'Hue, alias Mackea, executed at Gallows-Green, on Easter-Saturday, the 30th of March, for robbing the dwelling-house of John Lyon at lower Glanmire.

Robert Grady, for killing a calf, the skin being found in his custody, and John Sullivan, for sheep-stealing, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 13th of April.

January 12th, Phelim Carthy the Butcher, was inhumanly murdered by Billicock.

17th, Pouladuff Mill and the corn in it, burnt to ashes.

31st, Commodore Knight in the Ramillies of 90 guns, with the Defence of 74, Centaur 74, Ajax 74, Rippon 64, and Solebay of 28 guns, arrived in our Harbour.

February 16th, Mr. Phair's Paper-mill and a great quantity of paper, burnt at Brooklodge.

March 26th, John Lyne's mill at Donybrook, with a great quantity of wheat and flour, consumed by fire.

July

July 22d. Lord Barrymore's Mansion-house at Castle-Lyons, was totally consumed by fire.

August 20th, A great quantity of Sexton's camblets destroyed by the Weavers.

October 7th, Margaret Rice's house (opposite the Main-guard, fell down.

December 11th, Richard Powell was found murdered in a stream of water near Glasheen.



I 7 7 2.

John Wallis, Esq, High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and James Gregg, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday, 28th March, Justice Henn and Solicitor-General Lill, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday, 3d of October, Lord Chief Justice Patterson and Justice Robinson, Judges.

Jeremiah Sullivan, executed at Gallows-Green, on Easter-Saturday the 18th of April, for high-way robbery, on Blarney Road.

James Conway, Michael Cashman, and William Burke, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 31st of October, for robbing the dwelling-house of Beverly Smith, near Castlemartyr.

William Stacpole, a noted old offender, was convicted for pig-stealing at October affizes, and ordered for transportation.

This Summer the County Court-house was rebuilt, which occasioned the last affizes to happen in October.

Richard Freeman, soldier, Catherine Healy, and the two brothers, John and William Donovan, received sentence of death, at March affizes, for different robberies; they were afterwards pardoned and transported for life.

Laurence

Laurence Crowly the Porter, was killed at Moneez Race-course, September 21st.

January 13th, White's Munster Academy first opened.

February 12th, At this time a general combination happened amongst the journeymen Coopers; eleven were committed to gaol; Bryan O'Ling now became their favourite toast.

April 5th, John Kelly was killed at Hammond's-Fields, in a riot between the rabble of Blackpool and Fair-lane.

May 1st, Matthew Carrol and John Shea, were both killed in another riot between the same people, Sunday May 3d. The fight renewed after the interment was over, and on Monday May 4th, they were going to hang a Blackpool man, until he was rescued by the army.

June 10th, The 27th and 28th regiments were reviewed at Evergreen, by Lord Drogheda; next day he reviewed the 50th regiment at the same place.

July 17th, Isaac Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, arrived in Town, and preached his first sermon in the Cathedral, on Sunday the 19th of July.

July 23d, A riotous mob assembled about the house of Charles Callaghane, Cooper in Knocker's-hole, in order to break open his house; one Noonan a Cooper, was killed on the spot.

The new Springing Bridge erected where the old Draw-bridge lay.

December 17th, A woman in Fair-lane was delivered of a child without legs, arms or eyes.



1773.

Sir Robert Deane, Bart. High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Wednesday, 17th March, Justice Henn and Baron Power, Judges.

Affizes began Saturday, 28th of August, Justice Robinson and Justice Henn, Judges.

William Henneffly, for the robbery of Beverly Smith, and Owen Collody, for cow-stealing, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 10th of April; they were left hanging on the Gallows, after the guard, sheriff, and executioner went away.

Mary Smith and Mary Sullivan, burnt at Gallows-Green, on Saturday, the 2d of October, for the murder of John Brien.

At March affizes, George Black a soldier, was convicted of the murder of William Harris; he afterwards received his Majesty's free pardon, and joined his regiment. Harris was shot on the 2d. and died on the 10th of January.

George Nixon, Cordwainer (who keeps a Hard-ware Shop on the Flags) having frequently missed articles that were stolen out of his shop, made use of the following extraordinary method to discover the robber:—A glass-case, in which he kept buckles, &c. being broke open on Friday night, the 5th of February, and some articles taken thereout, he the night following procured a gin rat-trap, in which he placed a pair of buckles as a bait, when the thief paid him a visit as usual, and endeavouring to steal the buckles, was caught fast by the finger in the trap, on which he was secured and conveyed before a Magistrate, who committed him to Bridewell, where (and not sooner) his finger was disengaged from the trap: he was publicly whipt on Saturday the 13th of February.

At March Affizes, in the County Court, John Bea-mish for robbing Mr. Bernard, John Coughlan, Daniel Carthy, Timothy Driscoll, John Mornane, Dennis Carthy, John Stacpole, James Stacpole, Bartholomew Stacpole, John Cullow and James Brien, for cow-stealing, and Cornelius Mullane, for sheep-stealing, were capitally convicted, and received sentence to be executed

on Saturday the 5th of June. They all received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

This Spring and the last Winter were the finest ever remembered.

April 5th, Mr. Samuel Powell was killed in the Main-street, near Christ-Church.

July 7th, Three shots were fired at Abraham Morris Esq; at his lodgings in Mr. Boyce's house, Hammond's-Marsh; the balls entered a little below the window, but did no mischief.



I 7 7 4.

Massy Hutchinson Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Peter Deane Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday, 28th March, Baron Power and Thomas Maunsel Esq; Judges.

Affizes began Saturday, 27th of August, Justice Henn and Baron Hamilton, Judges.

John Rohan was executed at Middleton, on Saturday the 16th of April, for the murder of Abigail Kennelly his sweet-heart His head was brought to Cork and spiked on South Gaol.

Daniel Carthy, Cornelius Carthy, and Dennis Carthy, three brothers, commonly called Duvs, were taken out of the South Gaol on Friday the 22d, and executed on Saturday the 23d of April, for different burglaries and felonies: one of these miscreants killed the Rev. Mr. Moore when he was going to apprehend him. Daniel was executed at Bandon, and the other two at Clonakilty, Dennis had an iron collar taken from his neck in a short time after he ascended the ladder.

Thomas Fitzmaurice (alias Lauveen) and David Agghern (alias Clancy) were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 7th of May, for robbing Peter Culbert

of three guineas, on board a vessel lying at the Coal-Quay. Fitzmaurice went up the ladder with his face foremost, but on being ordered to turn about, he gave a remarkable spring, which astonished all the spectators.

Dennis Carthy, alias Duv, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 24th of September, for burglary and felony in the dwelling-house of James Brown. His father and two uncles were hanged last assizes for the same crime.

At March assizes, John Cavendish Maudsley was convicted in the City-Court, of bigamy, by marrying Miss Alton, his former wife (Miss Griffith) being still alive. He was transported pursuant to his sentence.

John Morrogh, for the murder of Michael Kelly, and Elenor Donovan, for robbing Michael M'Dermot of a quantity of plate, received sentence to be executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 11th of June; they afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and were transported.

February the 12th, Early this morning, Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, Sub-sheriff of the County of Cork, and a party of the 28th regiment, commanded by Mr. King, attacked the fortification and entrenchments of Pratt and his forces at Kilrush, who were lodged in the County Gaol on Sunday the 13th of February.

April 14th, Mr. John Jappie was sworn High Constable of the City and Liberties of Cork; on the 27th of July following, he apprehended William Stacpole, a noted old offender, who returned from transportation, and safely lodged him in Gaol.

May 9th, The transports with the 5th and 38th regiments on board, sailed for Boston.

23d, The 28th and 34th regiments reviewed at Bal-lipheane, by the Right Honourable Lord Blaney, our Provincial resident General.

June 17, The Society instituted for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Henry Sheares Esq; founder.

June 18th, Richard Gwynn, Corporation-Tiler, hanged himself.

July 31st, Before day-break, one Dorney, an opulent farmer, who lived near Carrigaline, desired his wife (of whom 'twas supposed he was jealous, and which is the only reason that can be supposed for his committing the diabolical deed) to go to his father's house, and bring him from thence a box, which he had left behind him when he removed; the wife objected, and reasoned with her husband about the lateness of the hour; however, he was inflexible in his command; upon which she requested that her son (a boy of about eleven years of age) should accompany her, with some reluctance the father consented, providentially for the boy, otherwise no doubt, he would also have fallen a sacrifice to his father's barbarity. When they had quitted the house, the father got up and locked the door, he then got a knife, went to the bed where his three daughters, one of 6 years, one of 3 years, and one of 9 months old, lay, took the clothes off from over and under them lest they should be bloody, and then, with a cruelty shocking to relate, cut the bellies of his three daughters, from side to side, and from navel to neck, so that their inward parts came out, and afterwards cut their throats, then lay down on the same bed with them: about seven o'clock his wife and son returned, the former of which finding the door locked, called aloud to the husband to open it, and to let them in, to which he answered, Call the neighbours, and break open the door, for there is a shew in the house. Accordingly the door was broke open, when they found the cruel father lying at the side of the three murdered innocents: he had a few slight scars about his body, which might have been occasioned by the struggling of the eldest child, which appeared by several cuts upon her little hands, but some think he gave them to himself in order to pretend insanity. This treble murderer was committed to the South Gaol

on Tuesday the 9th, where he remained 'till Wednesday the 17th of August, and then died, by which means he escaped the small penalty of the Gallows.

August 5th, Guineas weighing 5 pwts. 3 grs. cried down; none less than 5 pwts. 6 grs. to pass current. At this time, Astly the famous horse-rider, performed several fates at the Lough of Cork.

September 21st, Francis Carleton, Junr. Esq; appointed Corporation Treasurer.

December 23d, The Reverend Father Jeremiah Hart, read his Recantation in the Cathedral Church of St. Finbarry's, before the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.



1775.

Matthew Freeman, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Noblet Rogers Gent. Sub-sheriff. Mr. Freeman died in office the 2d. of April, and was succeeded by John Longfield Esq;

Affizes began Monday, 10th April, Lord Chief Justice Patterson and Justice Henn, Judges.

Affizes began Tuesday 29th August, Justice Robinson and Justice Tennison, Judges.

Laurence Kennedy was executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 29th of April, for the murder of Edmond Kennedy his father; he was prosecuted to conviction by Johanna Kennedy his mother. He was seemingly out of his senses before he died; was carried on a truckle to the gallows, and never opened his eyes, nor spoke a single word to any person, from the time of conviction to the last moment of his dissolution; A man was obliged to lift him up the ladder in order to assist the executioner. His head was severed from his body, and afterwards spiked on the South Gaol.

March 23d, A proclamation issued to prohibit the further circulation of French and Portugal coin.

April 6th, 7th, and 8th, The 35th, 49th, and 63d. regiments of foot, embarked for Boston.

9th, A man from Fair-lane went into the house of George Smith in the North-Abby, called for a quart of Ale, and dropt dead before he tasted it, or even complained.

April 22d, Messrs. John Jappie and Gibbs Ross, were appointed High Constables of the City of Cork; Mr. Ross was appointed Collector of the Public Rates also. By the spirited conduct and activity of these two useful members of the community, peace and tranquillity have been restored to the inhabitants of this City; they were vigilant and indefatigable in the discharge of their duty, and were complimented by the corporation with their freedom at large, as an approbation of their conduct. About three years ago, Mr. Jappie was presented with an elegant silver-mounted sword, by the master coopers of Cork, for his activity in suppressing the dangerous combination, which at that time broke out among the journeymen coopers.

May 12th, The 22d, 40th, 44th and 45th regiments of foot, embarked for New-York.

25th, The 11th, 54th, and 62d regiments of foot, reviewed at Ballinacorney, by Lord Blaney.

June 4th, Prayers were offered in all the churches for a supply of rain.

6th, A dreadful fire in the old Market-place; 40 thatched cabbins were burnt.

September 27th, The 17th and 55th regiments embarked for Boston.

December 10th, General Cunningham arrived in this City, and waited to see the 5 regiments embark for America; he has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Province of Munster, in the room of the late Lord Blaney, who died in this City, the 13th of November. This month, the second door to the South Gaol

Gaol was built, in order to separate the debtors from criminals.

Decem. 22d. About 7 o'clock this night, the Marquis of Rockingham Transport, from Portsmouth, with three companies of the 32d regiment and their baggage on board, besides women and children, was in a hard gale of wind drove into Roberts's Cove, and at three in the morning was dashed to pieces on the rocks, and every soul on board (except three officers and about thirty private men) perished. The officers who went to the bottom were Lieutenant Marsh and Ensign Sandiman, together with the wives of Lieutenant Marsh and Doctor Barker. The officers saved were Captain Glover, Lieutenants Booth and Carter, and the Doctor's Mate. It is impossible to paint the distress of the officers and soldiers who were saved, the greatest part of whom being cast on the rocks, had their flesh torn in a shocking manner.



I 7 7 6.

James Uniacke, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and George Jack, Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday, 25th March, Baron Power and Justice Lill, Judges.

Affizes began Tuesday, 24th September, Justice Henn and Justice Lill, Judges.

Timothy Murphy, alias Killy, John Murphy, alias Killy and Daniel Murphy, alias Scuddane, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 6th of April, for robbing John M'Daniel on the high-way, near Carrigrohane.

Timothy Fahy, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 20th of April, for robbing the dwelling-house of Robert Travers, Esq; at Belvidere; he fell off the gallows.

gallows; but was obliged to ascend the ladder a second time, and was hanged dead.

Nathaniel Whitmore, soldier in the 11th regiment of foot, was executed at Gallows-Green on Saturday the 4th of May, for the murder of Corporal Hawkins.

Edward Wiseman, for the murder of Daniel Riordan, and Darby Murphy, alias Killy (whose two sons and nephew were executed last assizes) for different robberies, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 19th of October.

James Roche, alias John Brien, was publicly whipt for perjury, on Saturday the 27th of April, Saturday the 4th, and Saturday the 11th of May.

Dennis Dennahey was three times publicly whipt, for assaulting William Lawton, Esq; one of the Sheriffs.

Elizabeth Gwin, commonly called the Green Linnet, was the last person who received sentence of transportation in this City; the rapid progress of the American war, prevented felons from being transported; she was however, confined in prison for some time, and afterwards made her escape.

January 6th, Sir Peter Parker in the Bristol of 50 guns, arrived at Cove.

21st, The Solebay arrived at Cove, with Colonel Ethan Allen and other American prisoners, on board.

February 12th, Sir Peter Parker in the Bristol, with the Acteon, Solebay, Active, Lively and Phinx frigates, sailed for America from our harbour, with the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37th, 46th, 54th and 57th regiments on board.

This year, a Book, with the signature of Michael Servetus, M. D. entitled, *Thoughts on Nature and Religion*, containing inflammatory matter, contrary to the doctrine of christianity, was publicly refuted in every particular, by the Reverend Dr. O'Leary, a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, whose distinguished abilities on this and other occasions, do honour to our City and the Community to which he belongs.

May 1st, A dreadful fire broke out in the work-shop of Alderman Maylor.

21st The election began in the City of Cork, and ended on the 29th, when the numbers stood as follow, viz. Richard Longfield, Esq; 602, the Right Honourable the Provost 457, John Bagwell, Esq; 372, and Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq; 24 votes, whereupon Richard Longfield, Esq; and the Provost were returned duly elected.

August 6th, Sheriff Lawton died in office; he was succeeded by Charles Denroche, Esq; on the 12th, and sworn into office the 26th of August.

26th, Guineas of 5 pwts. 8 grs. took place in the City of Cork.

At this time the small-pox was very fatal in Cork. Wanderford's Bridge began to be built. Mr. Samuel Hobbs, master-builder, superintended this work, and completely carried it into execution.

December 24th, A dreadful fire consumed the dwelling-house of Joshua Harman, on Fenn's Quay.



I 7 7 7.

Henry Baldwin Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Saturday, 22d. March, Serjeant Carleton and Justice Lill, Judges.

Affizes began Monday, 25th August, Lord Chief Justice Patterson and Justice Henn, Judges,

John Hurly and Owen Sullivan, both convicted on the white-boy Act, were taken out of the South Gaol on Friday the 25th, and executed at Roscarberry on Saturday the 26th of April: they were the first persons that Serjeant Carleton passed sentence of death upon; he

he presided in the County Court in the room of Baron Power, who was taken ill with the gout after his arrival in Cork.

Robert Damer, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 20th of September, for high-way robbery.

George Watson for perjury, whipt on the 5th, and pillored on the 12th of April.

Christopher Keily, for robbing Mr. Bryan Sheehy, Merchant, and Jane Murphy for robbing the house of Doctor Bell, received sentence of death, but afterwards obtained his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

Margaret Coughlan (aged 11 years) for stealing a piece of Cotton out of Mr. Henry Terry's shop, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

January 1st, The House of Industry first opened for the reception of beggars.

February 28th, The Malt-Kiln belonging to Mr. Attiwell Hayes, Brewer, took fire, which was entirely burnt with a great parcel of malt.

May 14th, John Long and Michael Hickey, were committed to the County Gaol of Cork, by Lord Mount-Cashel, for robbing Mr. Davies of his watch and seven guineas on Kilworth Mountain. In some time after, they broke out of Gaol, but were immediately retaken.

June 7th, Simon Twomey, in Cove-lane, killed by one Murphy a foreigner.

September 11th, The first stone of the new Guard-house in Tuckey's-street, was laid by Hugh Lawton Esq; Mayor of Cork.

October 30th, A dreadful fire at the house of Peter Egan on Morrisson's-Island.

November 4th, The Boyne Society first reviewed by Colonel Bagwell, in White's Bowling-Green.

1778.

William Wrixon, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and William Phillips Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Friday, 10th April, Lord Chief Baron Dennis and Baron Power, Judges.

Affizes began Monday, 28th September, Lord Chief Baron Dennis and Justice Henn, Judges.

John Mead, Matthew Duggan, and Timothy Deashy, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 9th of May, for robbing the dwelling-house of David Noonan. Deashy stabbed himself in Gaol the night before his execution, on which account he was carried on a truckle to the gallows. They were escorted to the place of execution by all the armed Societies in the City of Cork.

Daniel Sullivan, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 24th of October, for robbing Thomas McCarthy on the high-way, in Mallow-lane.

Andrew Brusenabane for house-robbery, Philip Roche for horse-stealing, and Timothy Dineen for felony, received sentence of death, and afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

Timothy Sullivan of Douglas, who was capitally convicted for receiving a considerable sum of money, knowing it to be stolen, was brought to the bar in the City-Court House, in order to receive sentence of death, on Good-Friday April 17th; his Counsel (James Chatterton Esq;) moved for an Arrest of Judgment, and proved the indictment defective; the Judge approved of the objection, allowed the Arrest, and of course the prisoner was discharged. This really happened to be Good-Friday for Sullivan, who, no doubt, richly deserved the Gallows.

In

In the City Court, Thomas Kelly was convicted of a rape, and received sentence of death; he afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

January 8th, A great fire at Galway's cellar, near the Water-Course.

March 12th, A dangerous mob attacked Burgess Willcock's house and cellars; next day they attacked and partly destroyed the house and cellars of Mr. William Clarke, at Crosse's-Green, under pretence of searching for provisions, but being disappointed in their enterprise, they proceeded to the most wanton acts of desperate cruelty; they beat and abused Mr. Clarke in a most inhuman manner, and robbed him of a sum of money and several bank notes: two men were killed by the shots fired from the cellars, a number of armed men being posted there to defend them. They also cut down and destroyed the masts, yards, cables and rigging of a Brig lying in the Draw-bridge Dock, and of a Sloop in the Sand-quay Dock. The Boyne Society for the first time, mounted guard at the Market-house on Friday the 13th of March, in order to preserve peace and suppress the riots.

March 26th, Anniversary of the Cork Union.

April 12th, The True-Blue, Boyne, Aughrim, Union and Culloden Societies, in full uniform, walked in procession to Christ-Church according to seniority, being the first general public appearance made by these SONS OF LIBERTY.

June 8th, The Boyne Society reviewed at Carrigrohane by Colonel Bagwell.

9th, The Camp near Kinsale began, which continued to the 10th of November.

July 13th, The True-Blue armed Society reviewed at Ballinacorney, by the Earl of Shannon.

August 26th, A sham engagement between the 3d regiment of foot, all the light infantry companies in the Kingdom, the Highlanders (or 81st) the 8th and

18th regiment of Light Dragoons, and Artillery, all the way from the Camp near Kinsale to Ballinhassig.

September 7th, The first general field-day of all the armed Societies belonging to the City of Cork. They were drawn up at Balliphehane field, where they went through the manual exercise, and performed the different evolutions with a facility and precision, that would do honour to an army of veterans. In short, these Volunteers (or Sons of Liberty) formed one of the most pleasing and agreeable sights, that ever presented itself to public view in this City, to the great satisfaction of several thousand admiring spectators.

September 29th, Roman Catholics first permitted to take long leases; several of that respectable body attended at the City Court-house, and testified their allegiance.

Same day Parliament beer took place; and at this time all the signs in the City were taken down, pursuant to the Act which commenced the 1st of August last.

October 5th, A Breeches-maker was accidentally killed by a shot in the Camp-field.

December 28th, A boat going from Cork to Cove, with 20 men and women on board, was lost near Passage, and all drowned except one man.



I 7 7 9.

William Evans, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Noblet Rogers Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Thursday, 1st of April, Justice Henn and Solicitor-General Carleton, Judges.

Affizes began Thursday, 29th July, Baron Power and Justice Lill, Judges.

James Roche, for stealing 9 sheep from Jeremiah Sullivan, Timothy Donovan, for stealing two cows from John

John Mahony, and Silvester Shannahan, for robbing Mr. O'Driscoll his master, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 5th of May. Shannahan (who was a boy about eighteen years old) came to life, and afterwards made his escape.

Philip Corkeran stood in the Pillory for Perjury, on Saturday the 17th and 24th of April.

At April Assizes, Michael Barry for the robbery of William Creagh, Esq; received sentence of death, but afterwards obtained his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

January 1st, The first fancy ball introduced in this City by Lady Fitzgerald.

February 22d. Illuminations on account of Admiral Kepple's acquittal.

March 4th, The Tartar privateer sailed from Cove.

17th, The Boyne Society had a sham battle at Douglas, and disputed the possession of the bridge with bravery and exactness.

April 16th, Edward Newton, Surgeon, was killed in a duel with Lieutenant Dixon.

May 3d, Several showers of hail, succeeded by a heavy fall of snow: the weather has been remarkably cold and severe for some time past.

28th, The Lenox of 74 guns, Captain Bennet, first arrived at Cove.

June 4, The True-Blue, Boyne, Aughrim, Union and Culloden armed Societies of the City of Cork, had a general field-day at Balliphehane, from whence they returned to the Mall about two o'clock, where they fired three volleys each in honour of his Majesty's birth-day: they were scarcely done dinner, when the town was alarmed with the news of a large French fleet having appeared off Bantry Bay; drums instantly began to beat *to arms*, through every quarter of the City, the Volunteers again assembled and paraded on the Mall; the True-Blues took charge of the Main-guard, the Highlanders quitted it and joined the remaining part of the regiment

regiment in the old Barrack. Palms Westropp, Esq; Mayor of Cork, summoned a Council to consider what was necessary to be done on such an alarming occasion; the countenances of the people were sensibly changed—terror in some, courage in others, and joy in the hearts and minds of some of the lower class or rabble of the City—fear and apprehension, danger and distress, sat visible almost on every brow; the affliction and uneasiness of the people could be more easily conceived than described: several Roman Catholics took up arms, offered their assistance to the Volunteers, and distinguished themselves like loyal subjects in defence of their Country. The Volunteers paraded the whole night, preserved peace, order and regularity, and held themselves in constant readiness to repel the expected foe. About ten at night, the Highland regiment marched from the old Barrack towards Bandon, they were met express on the road, countermanded, and returned next morning; upon the whole, it appeared to be an English fleet hovering off Cape Clear, who, on firing several great guns in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, gave rise to the alarm and expected invasion. In short, the alertness, spirited conduct and behaviour of our Volunteers on this alarming occasion, claim the most exalted praise, and will transmit their fame to posterity with honour and lustre, which time itself cannot deface.

June 4th, This morning about 9 o'clock, Serjeant Christy of the 81st regiment, arrived at Glanmire-bridge after performing a journey on foot of 100 miles in 24 hours.

The True-Blues took charge of the City, and mounted guard on Monday the 14th, the Boyne the 15th, the Aughrim the 16th, the Union on the 17th, and the Culloden on the 18th day of June.

June 18th, Morrogh the Cooper, made his escape out of the North Gaol, by means of a false key. Three other Criminals went off at the same time.

August

August 2d, The 30th and 67th regiments of foot, encamped at Ballinrea near Carrigaline, and did not break up 'till Wednesday the 24th of November following, when the army first occupied the new Guard-house in Tuckey's-Street.

During the absence of the army at Camp, the True-Blue, Boyne, Aughrim, Union, Culloden, Blackpool and Eaniskillen Volunteers, mounted guard in rotation at the Council-Chamber, for the safety of the inhabitants, and to preserve the public peace.

August 23d, 640 French prisoners arrived here from Kinsale, and on the 25th were escorted most part of the way to Kilkenny, by the different armed Societies of the City of Cork.

September 24th, Another alarm of an invasion took place; the army in camp at Ballinrea struck their tents, crossed the country towards Kinsale, and returned the same evening; it appeared to be the homeward bound Jamaica fleet which appeared on the coast, that occasioned this alarm.

October 18th, Peter Egan's house and yard, totally destroyed by fire.

19th, This day the Statue of Hugh Lawton, Esq; late Mayor, was erected in our Exchange.

Joan Flahavan, her two daughters, and another girl, were whipt through the town on Saturday the 14th of August, for stealing lead, the property of Mr. Dominick Callanan.



I 7 8 0.

The Honourable Hayes St. Leger, High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and George Jack Gent. Sub-Sheriff.

Affizes began Monday, 13th March, Lord Chief Justice Patterson and Justice Henn, Judges.

Affizes began Tuesday, 19th September, Lord Chief Baron Dennis and Justice Henn, Judges.

Daniel Sullivan (aged 18) and William Murphy (aged 17 years) for the murder of Ann Goldsmith, were executed in the North Cattle-market on Saturday the 8th of April, in view of the place where they committed the diabolical deed; both their heads were severed from their bodies, and afterwards delivered to their friends. Patrick Carthy, alias Kidney, was executed with them for robbing Robert Henry on the Passage Road. They were escorted to the place of execution by the different armed Societies.

Henry M'Neal was executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 15th of April, for the murder of Patrick Bohilly. This unhappy sufferer, after being tied up, looked backward, and observing the rope to be slack, untied it with his own hands, and made it firm, then with a becoming fortitude, resigned himself to eternity. The armed Societies attended the execution.

Robert Bible was executed at Gallows-Green, on Whit-Saturday the 13th of May, for keeping forcible possession of part of the Lands of Kilrush. He was convicted on the White-Boy Act.

Daniel Dennahy, for the murder of Dennis Donovan, and Patrick Sullivan, for the murder of Richard Sullivan, were executed at Gallows-Green, on Wednesday the 4th of October.

Timothy Howe, Laurence Harney, Richard Power, and Charles M'Carthy, were capitally convicted on the White-Boy Act, for keeping forcible possession at Kilrush, but afterwards received his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

January 1st, Illuminations for the defeat of Count d'Estaing at Savannah, and for the first part of a free trade being granted to Ireland.

March 17th, The armed Societies of this City, paraded

rated on the Mall with shamrock cockades, and fired three vollies in honour of the day.

*A noble train, most gorgeously array'd,
To hail Saint Patrick and a new free trade.*

March 25th, Came on to be tried at the Guildhall before a special jury, a Record on a Writ of Mandamus, to admit and swear Richard Fitton, Esq; (eldest son of Mr. Burgess Fitton) a freeman at large of this City, when after a hearing of nine hours, the jury brought in a verdict of five pounds damages and costs of suit, by which it was determined that every eldest son of a freeman is entitled to be admitted free of this City upon his attaining the age of 21 years.

September 1st, An Act of Parliament took place, that no person whatever should be imprisoned for any debt under five pounds; it was repealed in the year 1782.



1781.

Sir James Cotter, Bart. High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Daniel M'Carthy Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday, 9th April, Lord Trafton and Justice Lill, Judges.

Affizes began Monday, 27th August, Justice Henn and Baron Power, Judges.

Julian Geran and John Daly were executed at Gallows-Green, Easter-Monday 16th of April, for the murder of James Geran husband to said Julian; the former was hanged and burnt, the latter had his head severed from his body. Catherine Donoghue for the same murder, was reprieved at the foot of the Gallows, by an order from Lord Trafton, in consequence of an application in her favour, made to him in open Court, during the time she was on her way to the place of execution; in some time after, she received his Majesty's free pardon.

don. It is worthy of remark, that this murder happened on a Christmas-Day, the three persons accused, were tried, convicted, and received sentence of death on Good-Friday, and ordered for execution on the third day after conviction (being Easter-Monday) when Catherine Donoghue (if I may be allowed the expression) marvellously arose from the dead, leaving her two consort malefactors to suffer the ignominious punishment they so justly deserved.

Michael Scannel, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 5th of May, for the robbery of John Buckley of Raghan, in the County of Cork.

John Shea for burglary, Patrick Connolly for cow-stealing, James Mann, soldier in the 67th regiment, for the murder of Patrick Landers, James Supple for robbing Mrs. Breton, Timothy Driscoll, alias Teige na Bullie, for robbing Mr. Wileman, Redmond and Morris, soldiers in the 66th regiment, for high-way robbery, received sentence of death, but afterwards obtained his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

Five Men of War and 11 East-Indiamen under convoy, arrived at Crookhaven. Sir Thomas Rumbold late Governor of Madras, came passenger in this fleet, January 7th.

The Spitfire sailed from Cove the 3d, and returned with a Dutch prize the 9th February.

Shrove-Tuesday, February 27th, There was a violent hurricane in this City, which threw down many chimnies, and unroofed several houses.

March 18th, The 3d, 19th, and 30th regiments of foot embarked at Monkstown for America.

22d, Illuminations on account of Admiral Rodney's taking the Island of St. Eustatia.

June 2d, Being Whit-Saturday, the new Chapel in Brunswick-street was consecrated.

12th, Carlisle Fort was this day named by General Mocher.

June

June 21st, The Vengeance and Lenox sailed from Cove for Spithead.

August 1st, The Rails of Tuckey's-Bridge removed to the verge of the South River, at the lower end of the Grand Parade.

September 16th, Admiral Rodney arrived at Cove in the Gibraltar Man of War, and sailed for England the next evening.

22d. The inhabitants of Cork were greatly alarmed by the report of an invasion ; the army was under arms most part of the day ; in the evening when the alarm subsided, the 66th and 67th regiments of foot, the Athol Highlanders, with the 13th and 18th regiments of light dragoons, were drawn up on the Mall ; they saluted General Irwine the Commander in Chief, who passed through the lines, accompanied by General Mocher, General Gabbet, Lord Ross, Colonel Lyons, Colonel Crossbie, and several other field-officers. The 66th regiment fired a *feu de joy* in honour of the King's coronation.

October 1st, George Brereton, Esq; one of the Duhallow Rangers, was killed in a rencounter, by an officer in the army : he was interred with military honours in Christ-Church-Yard, attended by several parties of Horse Volunteers who were then in this City, after being reviewed at the Plains of Blarney, on the 2d. of October.

About this time a multitude of Public-houses were opened in Cork, the former number nearly increased in a quadruple proportion.

9th, The thanks of the House of Lords and Commons of Ireland voted to the Volunteers of that Kingdom.

*Hail Saviours of our Country ! it appears
No force can humble Irish Volunteers.*

1782.

Abraham Morris, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Abraham Abbot Gent Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began Monday, 1st of April, Lord Trafton and Justice Lill, Judges.

Affizes began Friday, 6th September, Lord Chief Justice Patterson and Justice Henn, Judges.

Nicholas Mulhall and James Donnelly, for picking the pocket of William Connor, Esq; of several Bank-notes, and John Green, for the murder of Lydia Boundy, were executed at Gallows-Green on Saturday the 13th of April. They were carried to the place of execution in the Beggars cart.

Jeremiah Sullivan, executed at Gallows-Green, on Saturday the 20th of April, for attempting to defile a young Lady; he was carried to the Gallows in the Beggars cart. It is not a little remarkable, that a young man of the same name was executed that day twenty-eight years, for running away with another young Lady, and no other person suffered in the intermediate time on that law called the Ingoldsby Act, but themselves, in the City or County of Cork.

Maurice Barry (aged 70 years) and Bartholomew Leonard his son-in-law (aged 22 years) for robbing the dwelling-house of Mrs. Thompson at Castletown-Roche, David Trasnane, Thomas Barry, Dennis Linnahane and John Coleman, for robbing the dwelling-house of David Flyn at Carrigtowhil, were executed at Gallows-Green on Wednesday the 2d of October.

Daniel Healy, otherwise Showrough, pillored for perjury on the 25th and 28th of September; he got the maidenhead of a new Pillory, and suffered the just resentment of an enraged populace.

John Martin of Blarney-lane, Cooper, received his Majesty's most gracious pardon the 23d May 1776, he

was convicted at the foregoing Assizes for burglary and felony, at the prosecution of Patrick Hurly.

April 21st, One Murphy a Cooper, dropt dead in Broad-lane Friary.

May 1st, Dancing, Price-fighting, and running in Bags, at the Mardyke field.

12th, Three men were smothered to death in a Brew-house by the steam of the Beer.

30th, Lord L——h's Effigy was carried publicly through the City, and executed in Shandon-Castle-Lane. Several Roman Catholics of the City of Cork, appeared under arms, embodied with the armed Societies on Whit-Monday, the 20th of May, when the True-Blue, Boyne, and Aughrim Volunteers, marched towards Blárney; their second appearance, on Friday the 24th, when they fired on the Mall, on account of the capture of Count de Graffe.

In June and July, a disorder called the Influenza, raged in this City, very few escaped the malady; it commonly began with a sneezing and running at the nose, a severe cough, attended with a fever, heaviness, and pain in the head, or with a weariness and a pain in all the bones; it commonly went off in three or four days.

August 1st. Rendezvous houses were opened by the different armed Societies for the reception of recruits, each party being emulous in the common cause, vieing with each other, to see who should be foremost in raising the greater number of men.

September 11th, At 9 o'clock this morning, the following Corps met on the Grand Parade, and marched to the Review Ground on the Plains of Ballincollig, about five miles from this City, viz.

The True-Blue Cavalry, the Right Hon. Earl of Shannon, Colonel. The Mitchelstown Light Dragoons, the Right Hon. Lord Kingsborough, Colonel. The Blackpool Horse, John Harding, Esq; Colonel. The Bandon

Bandon Cavalry, Sampson Stawell, Esq; Colonel. The
 Muskerry Blue Light Dragoons, Robert Warren, Esq;
 Colonel. The Duhallow Rangers, William Wrixon,
 Esq; Lieutenant-colonel. The Imokilly Horse, Edward
 Roche, Esq; Colonel. The Kilworth Light Dragoons,
 John Hyde, Esq; Major. Imokilly Blue Horse, Robert
 Uniacke Fitzgerald, Esq; Colonel. The Doneraile
 Rangers, the Right Hon. Lord Doneraile, Colonel.
 The Glanmire Union, Henry Mannix, Esq; Colonel.
 The Cork Cavalry, William Chetwynd, Esq; Colonel.
 The Clogheen Union, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq;
 Colonel.—The Cork Independent Artillery, Richard
 Hare jun. Esq; Captain. The Imokilly Blue Artillery,
 Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, Esq; Colonel.—The True-
 Blue Infantry, the Right Hon. Earl of Shannon, Colo-
 nel. The Boyne of Cork, John Bagwell, Esq; Colonel.
 The Boyne of Mallow, Sir James Laurence Cotter,
 Bart. Colonel. The Boyne of Bandon. The Aughrim
 Volunteers, Richard Longfield, Esq; Colonel. The
 Union, Henry Hickman, Esq; Captain Commandant.
 —The Culloden Volunteers, Benjamin Bousfield, Esq;
 Colonel; the Passage Union, Michael Parker, Esq;
 Major; the Bandon Independents, Francis Bernard, Esq;
 Colonel; the Youghal Independent Blues, Robert Uni-
 acke, Esq; Colonel; Youghal Rangers, Meade Hobson
 Esq; Lieutenant-colonel; Hawke Union of Cove, John
 Colthurst, Esq; Major; the Blarney Volunteers, Daniel
 Gibbs, Esq; Colonel; the Youghal Union Fusileers,
 Thomas Green, Esq; Major-commandant. The whole
 arrived at the Review Ground between 12 and 1 o'clock,
 the arrival of Lord Charlemont the Reviewing-Gen-
 eral, was announced by a discharge of the cannon; the
 line being formed (the Infantry Corps) according to se-
 niority, the Cavalry on the wings, and the Artillery in
 the centre, received his Lordship; the Cavalry with
 swords drawn, and the Infantry with arms presented,
 and after having passed the General, the Infantry by
 Companies

Companies and half Companies, and the Cavalry by troops and single files, went through their different evolutions and firings to the satisfaction of the General, and a vast concourse of spectators; nor could any thing exhibit a finer view than the Line, composed of upwards of 2000 Cavalry and Infantry, most elegantly appointed, surrounded by upwards of 30,000 spectators, all the hills adjacent to the Review Ground, being completely occupied by the latter. The General, with the Volunteer Corps arrived in town at 9 o'clock, when his Lordship was entertained at the Market-house, by all the Cavalry Corps, and next day by the Corps of Infantry.

September 15th, Lord Rodney arrived at Cove in the Montague of 74 guns, on the 18th he was presented with his freedom of this City in a gold box.

Shocking inclement weather during the whole harvest, in October there was a great scarcity of bread, which continued to the year's end, and perhaps the worst that ever was made, owing to the continual rains which totally ruined the corn.

October 9th, A dreadful fire at Pouladuff, which consumed the dwelling-house of Thomas Bobilly farmer, together with a large quantity of hay.

Admiral Graves arrived at Cove in the Bella Merchantman; the Ramilies of 74 guns to which he belonged, having foundered at sea.

Peter's Church thrown down in order to be rebuilt.

November 11th, The Ocean of 98 guns, Admiral Milbank, Foudroyant 80, Asia 64, Panther 64, Fortitude 74, and Dublin 74, being part of Lord Howe's fleet, who lately relieved Gibraltar, arrived at Cove.

20th, One of the criminals confined in our Bridewell, made a hole through the roof, out of which he leaped, and fell on a number of barrels on the head of a barrel-carrier, who was accidentally passing along, by which means he fortunately saved his life, and made his escape.

November

November 25th, William Jones, Esq; elected Town-Clerk, and John Snowe, Esq; Clerk of the Crown and Peace.

December 27th, Four criminals broke out of North-Gaol, three of whom made their escape; the noted Jack-a-Boy (being one of the number) was apprehended early the next morning in Blackpool, and conducted back to his old lodging.



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William Chetwynd, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and Thomas Warner Gent. Sub-sheriff.

Affizes began, Wednesday 2d. April, Lord Chief Baron Burgh and Baron Power, Judges.

In the County Court, James Kingston was capitally convicted for sheep-stealing, and ordered for execution on Monday the 2d of June next.

Monday January 6th, This morning about 10 o'clock, John Dwyer, Calvin Booth, John Fisher, alias Dogherty of the 4th, and James Ward of the 49th regiment of foot, four soldiers who were sentenced by a general Court-Martial to be shot for desertion, were taken from the Guard-house in Tuckey's-street to the Lough of Cork, the place of execution, where Dwyer suffered that fate which his repeated transgressions had incurred; the remaining three were then called forward and pardoned conditionally, on receiving 500 lashes, to be sent to Africa. Next morning, Booth and Dogherty received part of their punishment in the old Barrack-Yard, being unable to undergo the whole.

January 31st, The Corporation admitted John Marsh Esq; (his Majesty's Commissary at Cork) to the freedom at large of this City, and ordered it to be presented to him

him in a silver box, as a testimony of their approbation of his upright conduct and uniform integrity, in the faithful discharge and execution of his office.

Peter's Church began to be rebuilt, February 3d.

The Munster Union Provincial regiment of foot, arrived in this City, February 26th.

The Two Friends of Cork, sailed from our harbour for Philadelphia, and carried the first cargo legally shipped from Ireland, since the commencement of the American War, March 9th.

The Lenox man of war sailed from Cove the 12th, put back the 21st, and took her final departure the 28th of March.

Porter reduced to three pence and a half penny a quart, March 24th: it was first argued and determined before the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in Dublin, and secondly, on a solemn hearing before the Commissioners of Appeal, it was finally determined to be sold at that price all over the Kingdom, notwithstanding any quirk, evasion, or nugatory assertion of *house rent, fire or candle-light*.

The Enterprize, an American ship, from Rhode-Island, arrived at Cove; she had the Thirteen Stripes flying at her top-mast head, April 20th.

A dreadful fire at the stables of Michael Fitzmaurice on Hammond's-Marsh, which consumed about 30 tons of hay, April 21st.

The first dawn of Irish liberty broke out in 1779. Ireland obtained her legislative INDEPENDENCE (with the consent of the British Senate) the 16th day of April 1783. HAIL! GLORIOUS VOLUNTEERS.

T H E
C E L E B R A T E D S P E E C H
O F

M R. G R A T T A N,

On the Address to the King, April 16, 1782.



MR. GRATTAN said he would state to the House his reasons for changing, in some measure, the form of the address proposed by the honourable gentleman, and hoped to induce the House rather to declare, that they had considered the causes of jealousy; and that they were contained in his original motion for a declaration of rights, which he would now move as an amendment to the address. He said he had nothing to add, but to admire by what steady virtue the people had asserted their own rights. He was not very old, and yet he remembered Ireland a child. He had watched her growth; from infancy she grew to arms; from arms to liberty. She was not now afraid of the French; she was not now afraid of the English; she was not now afraid of herself. Her sons were no longer an arbitrary gentry; a ruined commonalty; Protestants oppressing Catholics; Catholics groaning under oppression; but she was now a united land.

Turn, said he, to the rest of Europe, you will find the ancient spirit every where expired. Sweden has lost her liberty, England is declining; the other nations support their consequence on the remembrance of a mighty name, but ye are the only people who have recovered your constitution, who have recovered it by steady virtue. Ye not only excel modern Europe, but ye excel whatever she can boast of old. Whenever great revolutions

lutions were made in favour of liberty, they were owing to the quick feeling of an irresistible populace, excited by some strong object presented to their senses. Such an object was the daughter of Virginius sacrificed to virtue ; and such the Seven Bishops, whose meagre and haggard looks expressed the rigour of their suffering : but no history could produce an instance of men like you, musing for years upon oppression, and then, upon a determination of right **RESCUING THE LAND**. “ You will find, said he, that the supporters of liberty in the reign of Charles I. mixed their sentiments of constitution with principles of gloomy bigotry ; but amongst us you see the Delegates of the North advocates for the Catholics of the South : the presbytery of Bangor mixing the milk of humanity with the benignity of the gospel, as Christians tolerated, as Irishmen united. This House agreeing with the desires of the nation, passed the Popery Bill, and by so doing got more than it gave ; ye found advantages from generosity, and grew rich in the very act of charity. Ye gave not, but ye formed an alliance between the Protestant and Catholic powers, for the security of Ireland.

Fortunately for us, England did not take the lead ; her Minister did not take the lead in the restoration of her rights ; if she had, we should have sunk under the obligation, and given back, in sheepish gratitude, the whole advantage ; *but the VIRTUE, THE PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE*, was our resource ; and it is right that the people should have a lofty conception of themselves ; though it is wonderful they should preserve their ancient pride, not having among them any of those outward and visible signs of glory, those monuments of their heroic ancestors, such as were wont to animate the ancient Greeks and Romans, and rouse them in their country's cause. But they had nothing, such as these to call forth the greatness of the land, and therefore it is astonishing they should preserve their pride ; but more astonishing

nishing that they should proceed with a temper seldom found among the injured, and a success never but with the virtuous. *They have no trophies, but the LIBERTY they transmit to their posterity, is more than Trophy* What sets one nation up above another, but the soul that dwells therein; for it is of no avail that the arm be strong, if the soul be not great. What signifies it that 300 men in the House of Commons—what signifies it that 100 men in the House of Peers assert their country's liberty, if unsupported by the people? But there is not a man in Ireland—there is not a Grand Jury—there is not an Association—there is not a Corps of Volunteers—there is not a meeting of their Delegates, which does not maintain the Independence of the Irish Constitution, and pledge themselves to support Parliament in fixing that Constitution on its rightful basis. Gentlemen will perceive that I allude to the transactions at Dungannon; not long ago, the meeting at Dungannon was considered as a very alarming measure; but I did think otherwise—I did approve of it, and consider the meeting of Dungannon as AN ORIGINAL TRANSACTION. As such only it was matter of surprise, what more extraordinary transaction than the attainment of Magna Charta; it *was NOT attained in Parliament, BUT by the Barons, armed and in the field.* A great original transaction is not founded in precedent, it contains in itself both reason and precedent:—the Revolution had no precedent;—the Christian Religion had no precedent—the Apostles had no precedent!

In this country every man has a share in the government, and in order to act or to speak they must confer. Now did not necessity compel them to act—did not necessity compel them to speak, and will not their resolutions tend to restore the rights of their country?—they resolve, “*that a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this Kingdom, is unconstitutional, and a grievance.*”

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Is there any man who will deny it ; for what were Volunteer Associations formed, but for the maintenance of law ? and what is the assumed power of the British Parliament but a violation of all law ? What is Poyning's law, and the unconstitutional power of the Irish or English Privy Council, but a grievance ? What is a perpetual Mutiny Bill, but a grievance ? Is there any man who will deny it, or say that we have not cause to complain of this execrated statute ? And if you feel the injury, the people are ready to support you. They protest against an independent army ; against a dependent legislature ; against the abomination of a foreign legislature ; against the assumed authority of council :—they were more constitutional than more formal assemblies—they have protested only against what Parliament ought to redress ; and pray, Sir, have not the constituents a right to inform their representatives ? Let other nations basely suppose that the people were made for government ; we assert that government was made for the people ; great and august as they are, they do but perform their periodical revolutions ; even the Crown, that great luminary, whose brightness they all reflect, receives its cheering fire from the flame of the constitution, and therefore we may speak the sentiments of public meetings ; and when we speak, let us speak with effect : let us speak to the King as to a man who has feelings like ourselves, and like ourselves will respect the claims of liberty.

Did you ever imagine that the men who used to be laughed at in your streets—did you imagine that they who were the scoff of fancy affectation, should prove the saviours of their country ? That they should proceed with such moderation, as to be dreadful only to the enemies of their country and of their country's constitution. If England wishes well to Ireland, she has nothing to fear from her strength. The Volunteers of Ireland would die in support of England. This nation is connected with England, *not by allegiance only but by liberty*,

The Crown is one great point of union, but Magna Charta is a greater. *We could get a king any where; but England is the only country from which we could get a constitution.* We are not united with England, as Judge Blackstone has foolishly said, by conquest, but by charter. Ireland has British privileges, and is by them connected with Britain; both countries are united in liberty. This being the decided sense of the nation, the men who endeavour to make our connection with England quadrate with this sense, are friends to England. We are friends to England on perfect political equality. This House of Parliament knows no superior; the men of Ireland acknowledge no superiors; they have claimed laws under constitution, and the independence of Parliament under every law of God and man. It now becomes a matter of policy, as well as of right. Will the noblemen, the gentlemen, the armed men of Ireland, stoop to any other people? No, never. The question is put to us by an act lately made: what is it? but that America differing from Ireland in not having a constitution, in not having a charter, in having less loyalty than Ireland, in having shed much English blood—that America shall be free! *And will Ireland sink in a new point, and be the ONLY NATION, whose liberty England will not acknowledge, and whose affection she cannot subdue?* For acknowledging American liberty, England has the plea of necessity; for acknowledging the liberties of Ireland, she has the plea of justice. The British nation, if she consults with the head or with the heart, will not, cannot refuse our claims; or were it possible she could refuse, I will not submit; we have received honours from the people? can we take the Civic Crown, and lay it at the feet of British supremacy? Shall the Colonists of America be free, and the loyal people of Ireland slaves? No—I know the gentlemen of this country too well. I know they will not submit. The distinction would go against their personal estimation, as well as against their public

public right. They would not submit to the insult in the face of all Europe.

I have done with the supremacy of England, and shall now say a few words on the appellat jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

I think, that in order to eradicate every cause of jealousy, the final judicature should reside in the Peers of Ireland——'tis the constitution, and must be restored. The incompetence of the Lords, to decide in questions of law, is no argument: the lay Lords, in both Kingdoms, are incompetent, but the law Lords are competent,—else why are they judges? Nor can we fear any abuse of this power: the Lords will exercise with caution a power restored to them by the virtue of their countrymen. Besides, let us recollect, that to restore this power, is a matter of necessity, for we are this day called upon to settle the constitution; and if we leave any thing unsettled, if we leave any right unasserted, we are responsible. The people of England are indifferent: I have letters which assure me of it, and that the repeal of the 6th of George I. was opposed, because the repeal was not *in toto*. This is the opinion of Lord Mahon, an Englishman, who understands good sense and the constitution. I therefore suppose England meets our wishes, and that the new Ministry intend to remove every subject of dispute, and throw themselves on the support of the people; then how can we support them, if any cause of dispute be left? And surely this is cause for future opposition.—England has said, state your grievances; and shall we neglect to do so? If we do, and that there shall be general meetings of the people and of the volunteers, to complain of grievances, after what is intended for a final adjustment, would not England think that there was something insatiable in the Irish people? Let us then restore the appellat jurisdiction, for if that part of the act be not repealed, they leave not only the claim of British supremacy standing against

us, but they leave the exercise of the power existing.— It must be repealed *in toto*, and if repealed, their original right revert to the Peers of course. Thus you must either restore the Lords to their privilege, if you mean to remove the claim and exercise of British supremacy, or you must divest them of it by Irish Act of Parliament. But will the Peers submit to this? Will the people submit? Will you expose Administration to the odium of such an act? It cannot be—the illustrious House of Peers, composed of persons of the first learning, talents and abilities—aged men, matured in wisdom—aspiring youth, animated to glory, never will rest in the fashionable insignificance to which they have been reduced.—No; they SHALL sit in the seats of their ancestors, dispensing justice to their country. England can have no objection to this—she is not so ambitious of the trouble of being an arbiter.

Mr. Grattan now again returned to the Mutiny Bill and Poyning's Law, which he condemned in the most forcible manner; and said that these were THE TERMS on which he was ready to support government:—A repeal of the 6th of George I. including a restoration of the appellat jurisdiction to the Lords of Ireland. An abolition of the unconstitutional power of Privy Councils. And a repeal of the Mutiny Bill. A Judge's Bill he refrained from mentioning, as he had heard it was returned.



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